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AMERICAN

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE:

MISSOURI OR BEST

TAX RECORDS

• TESTIMONY ON CONTROLS

• AMERICAN LAND POLICY

• RAINMAKING

How a bacon-slicing unit helps make your farming more secure



Most shoppers today demand bacon that's sliced. And different shoppers want different grades and prices of bacon—bacon that's packaged many different ways. To provide shoppers with exactly the kind of bacon they want, Armour and Company operates bacon-slicing units, like the one above, in many key cities all over the U.S. And today, this freshly sliced bacon is packaged 33 different ways—in varying grades, styles and weights!

Armour also operates many sausage kitchens, where more than 100 different kinds of sausages are made. And more than 25 different Armour Pantry-Shelf Meals are made in the Armour canned meat kitchens.

By providing shoppers with *quality* products in *great variety*, Armour and Company builds the demand for your farm "raw materials"—helps to make your farming more secure!

How to be your own best customer

Next time you go shopping and notice the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that the "raw materials" used to make these quality products may have come from your own farm. So try some—start being your own best customer, today!



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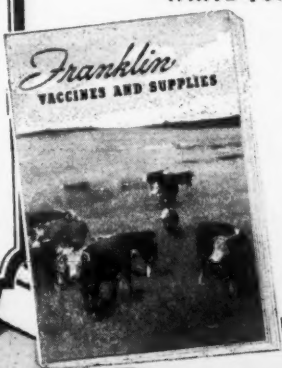
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WORM CONTROL**
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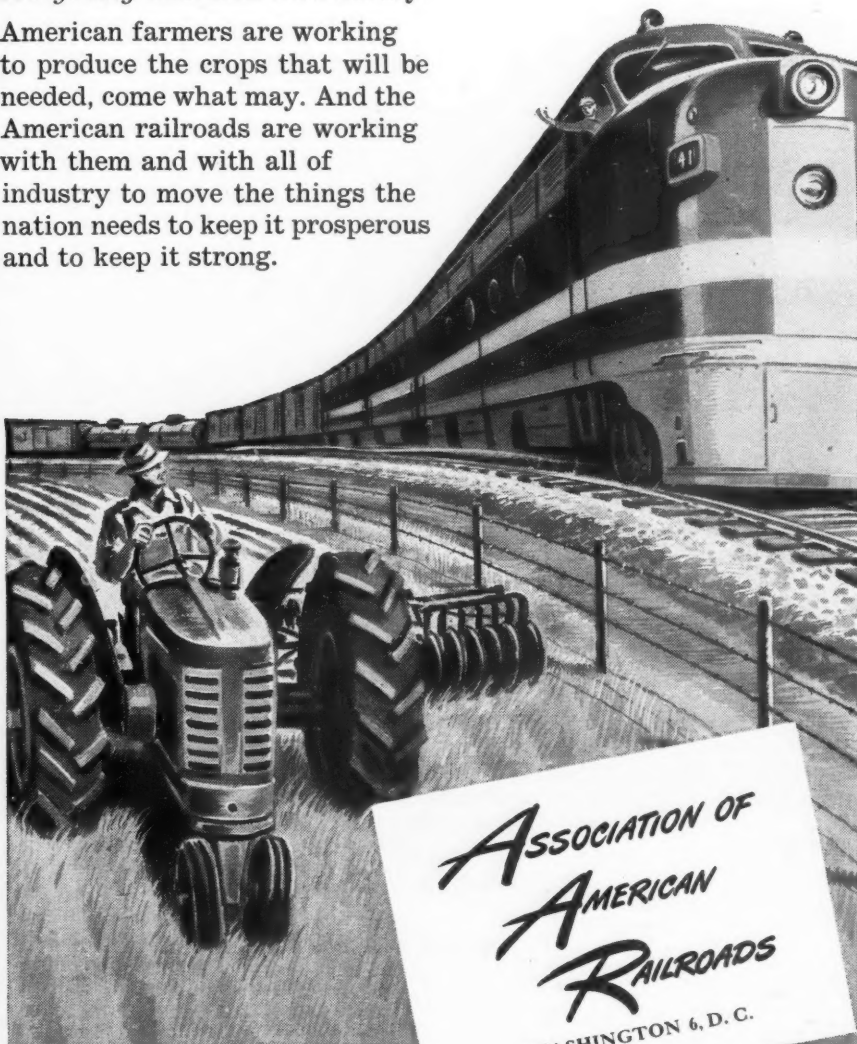
TEAMED-UP

Farmers and railroads are long-time "partners"—in one of the biggest and most vital jobs in America.

The farmer grows the food, the feed, and the fiber so basic to the strength of the nation. The railroads bring the farmer his supplies and equipment—and carry his products wherever they are needed.

And these days, when national rearmament is everybody's biggest job, this "partnership" takes on even greater importance. For, as America's "muscles" get bigger, its appetite for almost everything increases enormously.

American farmers are working to produce the crops that will be needed, come what may. And the American railroads are working with them and with all of industry to move the things the nation needs to keep it prosperous and to keep it strong.



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Listen to **THE RAILROAD HOUR**
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GOOD REASON FOR PROTEST—

In reading your article headed "Protest," Page 7 in the May issue of the **PRODUCER**, I wish to comment, how true it is that the cattleman must gamble on all climatic conditions, the general trend of supply and demand, natural rise and fall of the markets! Added to all this, he is now beset with the unfairness of an added rollback in prices that were supposed to be stable. How true it is, you can't pull a sit-down strike on a cow ranch!

It takes time to raise beef, and it is not produced overnight. This rollback, if it's coming, shouldn't go into effect until Jan. 1, 1952. Take our operation, for example: Calves are weaned the latter part of November. Now, let's follow the calf through from the time he is weaned until sold to the butcher a year later. He goes on hay and grain through the winter months until May 1, and he then goes on irrigated pasture.

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Deceiving the Housewife

DURING the last two or three weeks the DiSalle price rollbacks on beef have been a major subject of discussion. They were accompanied by a great fanfare about the wonderful deal Mr. DiSalle was putting over for the benefit of consumers. According to his own figures, he was going to save them the princely sum of \$700,000,000 a year in their purchase of beef.

The accomplishment is something else. Actually, while OPS was proudly bragging about this wonderful saving, on May 14—six days before the first rollback on cattle and beef was to go into effect—suddenly orders were given in-

creasing retail meat prices as much as 10-12 per cent. In many areas the most substantial increase shows on the lower grades and cheaper cuts of beef. In Denver, for instance, it was stated that the increase amounted to 10-12 per cent and that after the rollbacks projected for Aug. 1 and Oct. 1 retail beef prices in Denver actually would be still higher than the prices that were in effect before Mr. DiSalle took over the management of the cattle industry of this country.

It is incredible that the first rollback on cattle and beef amounting to approximately \$350,000,000 should be accompanied by this very

substantial increase in retail beef prices. Whom is Mr. DiSalle trying to save—and at what cost?

One is forced to the conclusion that the greatest objective of the planners is the planning itself... it doesn't matter what happens to a great industry like the cattle industry. A real dictator can smile with glee as he snaps his fingers and lowers the inventory value, equal in effect to confiscation of property, \$700,000,000. Is he concerned about the consumer? Not at all. She has to pay through the nose, too.

We believe that Mr. DiSalle's glee will be short-lived. He will have a wrathful public on his trail as the full effect of his machinations becomes known and understood.

Packer Quotas

ONE thing you have to say for Mr. DiSalle: He doesn't overlook any bets. He reminds you of the man who cut his wrists, tied a rope around his neck and jumped off a chair just as he shot himself in the temple—just to make sure that he would commit suicide!

Not satisfied with rolling back the prices 18 per cent on all grades of beef, thus penalizing all producers and particularly those in southern areas—at the same time he is instituting a system of packer quotas. For May, the packers were restricted from buying more than 90 per cent of last year's slaughter. This, despite the fact that census figures show 4,000,000 more head of cattle in the country than a year ago, and the number in feedlots on April 1 was also reported to be substantially higher. For June, the quotas just announced are reduced to 80 per cent.

What is the purpose of this maneuver? To break the markets, of course. Apparently he wants to be sure people cannot get rid of their cattle before the next rollback date and must absorb the punishment prescribed for them at that time.

One can imagine the delight of the black marketeer, as he notes these stupid regulations of the beef dictator. A new buyer from the East, on one of the midwestern markets recently, told a commission man with whom he had been dickering that "You'll see lots of us from now on." With Mr. DiSalle on his side, that would appear to be a sure bet.

was in the office of the PRODUCER and advised that the hotel keeper in his town, who customarily handled choice beefsteaks, was now finding it difficult to buy his supply of these steaks. Sometimes they are not available and he is forced to take lower grades of beef.

* * *

Can it be true that already Mr. DiSalle has gotten the black market to going in such fashion beef is becoming scarce right in the heart of two of the greatest cattle producing sections of this country?

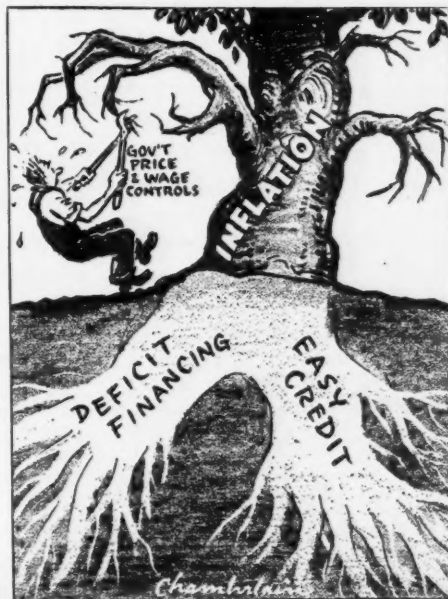
Get at the Roots

Black Markets

TODAY, May 29, a prominent rancher from the Panhandle of Texas phoned the office of the PRODUCER, stating that he was starting his roundup tomorrow. Due to a cold, backward, dry spring, grass has been late and his cattle not in killing condition. He tried to buy a hind-quarter of beef for the roundup crew, but could not buy it even in the markets of Amarillo—which currently receive more cattle than are received in the Kansas City market, so we are told.

* * *

Yesterday a prominent rancher from the Sandhills of Nebraska



The PRODUCER is telling the story of various state association meetings. Problems acted upon in these gatherings will, in combination, give basis to overall policy formation at the annual convention of the National in Fort Worth, Jan. 7-9. There is great importance in full group participation at every level. Plan to be a part of it!

On Keeping Careful Records

THE DECISION of a tax court in Fox v. Commissioner on Apr. 20 (the first involving capital gains and registered cattle) is an attempt to determine when a young registered animal becomes part of an operator's breeding herd.

In this case the petitioners conceded that the unregistered cattle raised and sold were not part of their breeding herd, but they did register many of the cattle raised, usually before the calf was six months old, and petitioners urged that the registered animals automatically became part of their breeding herd, despite the fact that they could not be bred until considerably later and that a large part of them were regularly sold in the normal course of operations.

The court did not agree with this. After stating its reasons, it said:

"We are left with the problem of determining which of the animals were eventually included in the breeding herd. The problem is rendered difficult by petitioners' failure to submit a detailed history of the animals on the basis of which we could make an accurate determination. The only criterion relied on by the petitioners is the fact of registration."

The court then made the following arbitrary findings: (1) that heifers sold before they calved could not be regarded as part of the breeding herd, but that those heifers which did drop calves while still owned by the taxpayers should be regarded as a part of the breeding herd; (2) that the average age at which heifers dropped calves was 26 months and that therefore all heifers raised, registered and sold by petitioners when 26 months old or over were

part of the breeding herd; and (3) until a bull reached an age of from 32 to 37 months it could not be satisfactorily determined that it possessed the necessary breeding qualities, and that therefore only those bulls 34 months or older could be classified as part of the breeding herd. This determination eliminated 19 out of the 118 animals claimed by the taxpayers as 117(j) assets.

In commenting on the case, Stephen H. Hart, National Live Stock Tax Committee attorney, said that the case seems of questionable benefit to the industry in view of the court's arbitrary findings which were necessitated by the taxpayer's lack of evidence. "The decision fails to set up a satisfactory guide and it is doubtful that another court would use the formula set out in this case if the result would be very favorable to the taxpayer. I certainly would not recommend going into court with as little evidence as taxpayer Fox produced in this case."

"This decision points up the importance to purebreeders of keeping careful records as to which of the animals raised by them are intended to be used as a part of their own breeding herd and to all breeders of keeping records of their normal practice."

Mr. Hart recommended that the purebred man keep two inventories, one listing animals held by him for his own breeding herd, the other listing animals held by him for sale to others. He thinks such records would be persuasive in the event capital gains claims on young animals were challenged by the government.

Further rulings on the question are expected from the Bureau of Internal Revenue; also, Congress is considering legislation on capital gains which may clarify the situation.

JOINS IN PROTEST

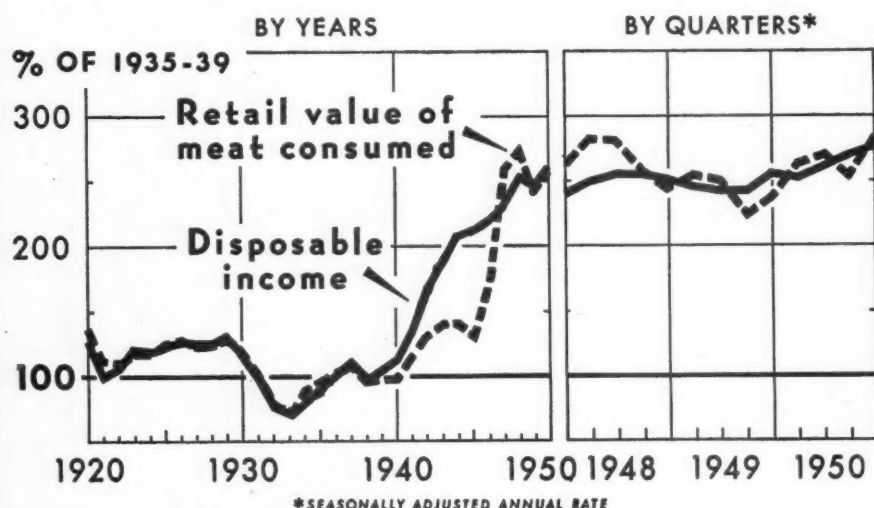
Columnist T. E. Johnson, writing under the heading "These Times" in the Amarillo (Tex.) Times, had this to say in some of his paragraphs of May 20: "What happens to the livestock industry affects all of us; at least, the rest of us have an interest as consumers. . . . The opinions that we've formed may be at odds with the over-all current consumer viewpoint, but first of all is the conviction that the consumers had better join the cattlemen in their militant protest of the projected control program—if we want beef 12 months from now and if we want it at a fair price."

"First, it is time that we wake up to the fact that a large segment of the livestock industry, that segment which feeds and finishes the beef that keeps the community packer and slaughterer in business, and which in turn reaches the neighborhood market, already has been knocked into a cocked hat, has been and is being literally and bodily eliminated as a vital link in making possible the beefsteak we've been buying and had hoped to continue buying. . . . The more we've dug into the issue the more we've learned of the background of the overnight control spree, the more we're convinced that it's not only purely political in nature, dreamed up and sprayed on the American public as a sop to the industrial populations of the North and East, but that its gravest danger is to the consuming public everywhere, entirely forgetting what will happen to the men and institutions engaged in the industry in the Texas Panhandle, and throughout the South and West."

"As to the political charge, we have only to remind ourselves of the fact that the beef population is greater than at any time in history, that the need for controls to stabilize prices already had passed, that prices not only had leveled off, but that a recession in the market already had set in; that Secretary Brannan had publicly taken a stand along this line and to the effect that the price curve had reached its peak, and that production already was taking care of the problem of stabilized prices, and that controls were not needed, and that controls shouldn't be imposed because they would slow down production, create a disorderly market, and lead to shortages, and the loss of incentive to produce on the present scale or give added output of beef as needed. Then, overnight, Price Stabilizer DiSalle shot the works and said he was going to save the consumers of America \$700,000,000 in their beef bill—and Secretary Brannan just as abruptly reversed his position and said controls are necessary. . . . Such a turn in events can lead only to less beef being produced, less being slaughtered on the local level, less made available to the neighborhood grocers. . . . As to that \$700,000,000 DiSalle is going to save for the housewives: that won't even pay for the overhead and salaries of the comprehensive machinery he's going to set up."

MEAT AND INCOME

Retail Value of Consumption and Income, Per Person



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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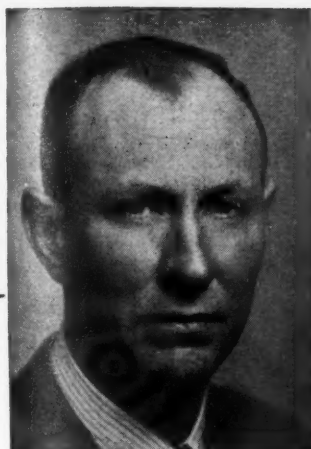
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PRODUCE



PRESIDENT BAMERT

Statement of Loren C. Bamert, president, American National Cattlemen's Association, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on May 21:

IT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE BULK of our membership to produce young beef animals, many of which then go to the feedlots in the irrigated valleys, throughout the Corn Belt and, in fact, the remainder of the country where, in a great variety of feeding operations, 200 or 300 pounds per animal on the average are added to the weight, and the quality of the meat is thereby greatly improved.

Production, The Key

The industry approach to this problem has been that increased production is the key to supplying an adequate amount of meat to the consumers at prices in line with their ability to pay. I heard many witnesses testifying last week before the House Committee on Agriculture, representing both producer and feeder groups, and all were unanimous in the belief that the DiSalle cattle and beef price regulations would inevitably reduce the production of beef. There has been complaint that beef prices have advanced out of proportion to other prices. The record shows that for many years past, except during the period of control under OPA when prices were arbitrarily set, the consumer has spent from 5½ to 6 per cent of his disposable income for meat. In 1949 this percentage varied by quarters from 5.3 to 5.6 per cent. In 1950 it varied by quarters from 5.3 to 5.9. For the first quarter of this year it stood at 5.7 and the estimate for the current or second quarter of 1951 is 5.9. It should be remembered also that these percentages cover a greater volume of meat because per capita consumption last year was 145 pounds and this year it is expected to be 148 pounds. This is considerably above normal per capita consumption prior to World War II. Total average consumption per capita for the five years 1935-39 was 126.2 pounds.

Last year cattle numbers increased by approximately 4,000,000 head and on Jan. 1, 1951, stood at about 84,200,000. Hog numbers advanced last year by 5,-

Industry Spokesmen Tell Congress Why Meat Controls Do More Harm Than Good

000,000 and sheep numbers by 1,000,000 head. The industry was really "going to town" in meat production. In cattle it was freely predicted that by next Jan. 1 we would have an all-time record high number, exceeding the former peak of 85,500,000 head on Jan. 1, 1945, and we would go up to 90,000,000 head or more before the current upward trend changed. We are now fearful that the orders issued by Administrator DiSalle will upset this trend toward sharply increased production. Unquestionably, already there has been substantial loss in tonnage as many cattle have come to market two or three months ahead of scheduled time, and we expect considerable liquidation even extending into the breeding herds between now and Aug. 1 when the second rollback goes into effect.

In addition, the feeders generally are not buying replacement cattle and will not do so until after the third rollback in price ordered to go into effect on Oct. 1. It would be folly for anyone to buy cattle now, knowing that the government was going to reduce the price twice in the next few months and, as a consequence, a gap in the beef supply next winter after the fall range run of grass beef cannot be avoided.

Cost of Production

There are different types of ranch and pasture operations and different types of feeding in almost every state. It simply is not possible to give you a figure that

can be assumed as representing the average cost of production.

I will attach to this statement some figures attempting to show cost of production in limited areas. There will be other witnesses who will have similar figures for their own operations or individual operations which have been furnished to them. Feeders can ordinarily give more accurate figures on their operations than can range cattle producers. They have a much smaller plant investment and a big percentage of their expenses is for labor and feed, the cost of which is definitely established. All figures that have come to my attention show the feeder is certain to take a serious loss on current operations, while only well established producers can continue to operate under the DiSalle cut-backs by figuring their costs on the basis of original investments rather than on current market values.

Today the need for meat is such that it is imperative that production be encouraged rather than discouraged, and thus give the high-cost operator a chance to remain in business. Under a free economy the high-cost operator will automatically be retired when the need for the product lessens. Sharp variations in production costs can be brought about by serious drouths, winter storms, etc.

In the statement which Secretary Brannan presented to the House Committee on Agriculture he mentioned that "during 1950 to 1951 the feeder cattle

(Continued on Page 32)

A Practical Plan for Giving The Consumer More Meat

Ample meat at stable prices for all consumers is the chief aim of an intensive program for increased production presented to congressional leaders early last month by farmers, ranchers, grain producers, meat packers and others. The American National Cattlemen's Association was one of the sponsors of a plan of action identified as "More Meat and How to Get It with a Common-sense Meat Program." As an alternative to price controls which cannot control prices effectively but only create inflationary black markets, meat shortages and consumer rationing, the plan advocates all-out production, careful use of supplies and sound anti-inflationary monetary and fiscal policies.

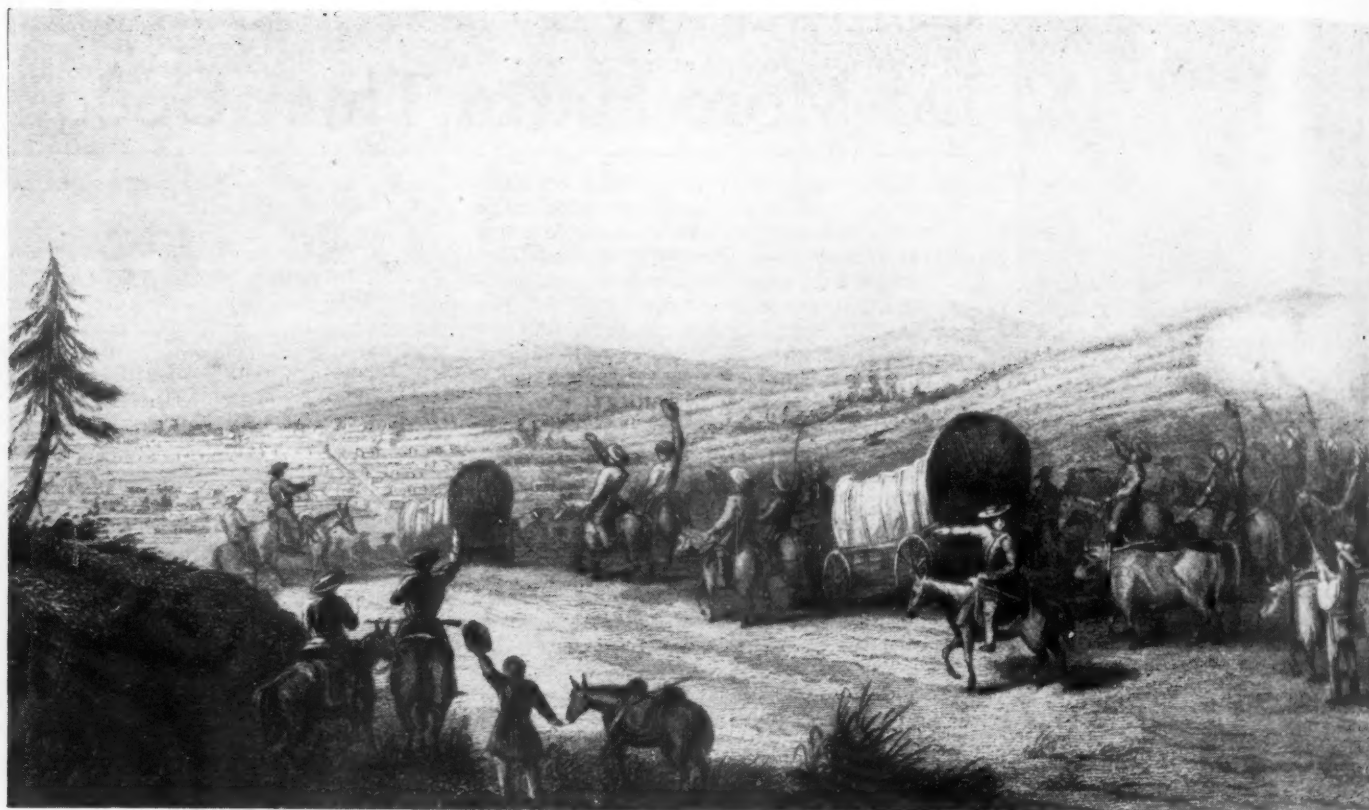
The outline of the program states in part that "Every business has a huge

stake in stabilizing the economy. Unless inflation is brought under control, the 'free choice' system that has made America great may be permanently destroyed . . . Congress and the federal administration must strike at the causes of inflation and unsound dollars. Consumers must do their part with thrifty meat buying and use. It is good common sense to 'cure the reasons' for inflation." To achieve the specific goals set for each segment of the industry, the organizations sponsoring the program have grouped together in "task forces," each equipped with recommendations for concrete action.

This is an important program, not only for the industry but for all citizens. Get behind the move; send for copies and circulate the information!

MISSOURI OR BUST

By Marguerite Riordan.



Arrival of the Caravan at Santa Fe. (Photo Courtesy Historical Society of New Mexico.)

"HERE IN THIS ARROYA WE shall stop and re-pack," said the trader, one Francis Xavier Aubrey. With characteristic energy, he moved to the task, talking volubly, giving orders to his men, while his nimble fingers unfastened ropes and loosed his bales of valuable merchandise intended for the markets of Santa Fe.

"We must move fast," he cautioned his men. "We are only six miles from Santa Fe and officials will soon be on the way to meet us. Everything must be repacked before their arrival. The empty wagons, we shall hide against our return."

At that time every freighting wagon was taxed \$750, irrespective of contents. The traders, with characteristic Yankee shrewdness, soon learned to re-pack the contents of their several wagons into one or two, in order to evade this enormous tax. The empty wagons were sometimes burned, sometimes sold in Santa Fe (any kind of wagon at all would sell easily for as much as \$750) or entrusted to close-mouthed Mexicans until the trader could claim them—usually on his return trip to Independence, Mo.

Francis Xavier was a clever packer, and he made use of every inch of space. Finally the job was finished, the last empty wagon safely cached; the repacked wagons, piled high with valuable merchandise, swayed precariously

with every jolt and the teams, straining against their yokes, were on their way.

Aubrey, riding in advance of his teamsters, genially greeted the officers who came out to collect the tax. His white teeth flashed in a smile as he noted the keen official eyes searching for contraband.

"These Americanos are crafty fellows," said one official in an aside to a companion; "Note how the teams strain to pull the wagons. Almost he did not make it on that last hill. Even a child must know that the wagons have been re-packed."

However, there were no tell-tale wagons to give Aubrey the lie, so with a characteristic shrug the officials dismissed the matter.

"LA entrada de la caravan!" shouted an urchin, catching sight of the caravan. The cry was taken up. "Los Americanos! Los Carros!" shouted the people, crowding the doorways, as the wagons entered the narrow streets of Santa Fe.

"But it is too early for the traders," objected one man to his neighbor.

"Los Americanos!" greeted the neighbor, lustily.

"Viva Santy Fee," yelled the freighters joyously.

"But it is too early—"

"You are right, my friend, but who

can predict what these strange Americanos will do?"

"Ah, Frank, you are always the first of the traders," shouted the proprietor of La Fonda as, whips cracking, the caravan drew up with a flourish.

"One must kill a great many teams, thus in racing across the prairies," remarked an official pompously.

"Racing!" jeered Aubrey. "If I raced, I could arrive in a matter of days," boasted the jovial Frenchman.

The bystanders and loiterers shouted in derision.

"He is fast—that Frenchman," remarked an old man. Always he made two trips a season to the other traders' one journey. "If he says he can make it in days, why I believe he can."

"I have money that says he can't," said a burly freighter, overhearing the conversation. "There ain't a man living that can make the trip in less than a month. I've been over that trail."

"Let me see the color of your money," said Aubrey. "I, myself, have \$1,000 that says I can do it, in—in eight days." . . . This was Francis Xavier Aubrey, ci-devant voyageur, one-time Pony Express rider and adventurer from no-one-knew-where, although some insisted he came out from New York and had arrived in Independence in the late forties. He had bought up a lot of teams and started into business as a freighter.

Still arguing, the men pushed into the

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

bar. However, arrange the faction.

IN the old the freight trip a season were made and the loners with from five to moving out the plains. their freight in midsummer to Santa Fe. ter. The first load and set they winter.

Aubrey's that he making out in ing from h He piled u this manne as a leader devil-may-usual deg these west.

So the n wager made many hour ments the Aubrey w freight tra Independence.

He plan as long as he needed



bar. However, it took several days to arrange the details to everyone's satisfaction.

IN the old days of the Santa Fe Trail, the freighters made only one round trip a season. In the spring the teams were made up, the wagons were loaded and the long caravans of prairie schooners with their white tilts, drawn by from five to fifteen yoke of oxen, began moving out on their long voyage across the plains. The Mexicans got rid of their freight in Independence some time in midsummer, re-loading and returning to Santa Fe where they spent the winter. The Americans threw off their first load at Santa Fe, re-loaded again and set out for Independence where they wintered.

Aubrey's push and vim were such that he made two trips a season, starting out in the early spring and returning from his second trip late in the fall. He piled up a great deal of money in this manner, and was soon recognized as a leader among the traders. He was devil-may-care and daring beyond the usual degree of recklessness among these western men.

So the money was covered, and the wager made in La Fonda's bar. After many hours of long and heated arguments the details were finally arranged. Aubrey was to travel over the old freight trail, and the Jones House in Independence was his final destination.

He planned to travel day and night—as long as his endurance held out—and he needed to, in order to reach his des-

tinuation in the time specified. He had mounts stationed at intervals along the route. He did not intend to spare either his mounts or himself. As there were no societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in these western wilds, he was free to carry out his plans.

THE designated day arrived and all Santa Fe was out to see him off. The start was to be made at dawn, so just as the first faint streaks of red appeared in the east Aubrey took his place beside his little thoroughbred mare, Nelly, to await the starting signal. Nelly was noted for her speed and endurance. The crowd pressed forward, trying to get close enough to get a good look at Nelly and hazard a guess on her chances.

The La Fonda proprietor discharged his pistol and the race was on. Almost before the sound of the shot stopped reverberating, Aubrey had leaped into his saddle. His start was slow for he had to thread his way through the dense crowd which made any show of speed impossible. Once clear of the crowd, he was off like a flash.

Up hill and down dale, through dry arroyos, across dry-as-dust mesas he sped. A long-eared jackrabbit jumped up almost under the beating hoofs. Away went the jack in a burst of speed as though to set the pace for Nelly. A hawk wheeled through the sky, swooping down suddenly as though wishing to ask the strange errand which called for such speed.

Aubrey sped on. Near the Cimarron

Crossing, he was startled by a whoop, and saw a painted Indian bearing down upon him. They raced along, mile after mile, until the Indian, tiring of the chase, finally lagged behind and dropped out of the chase.

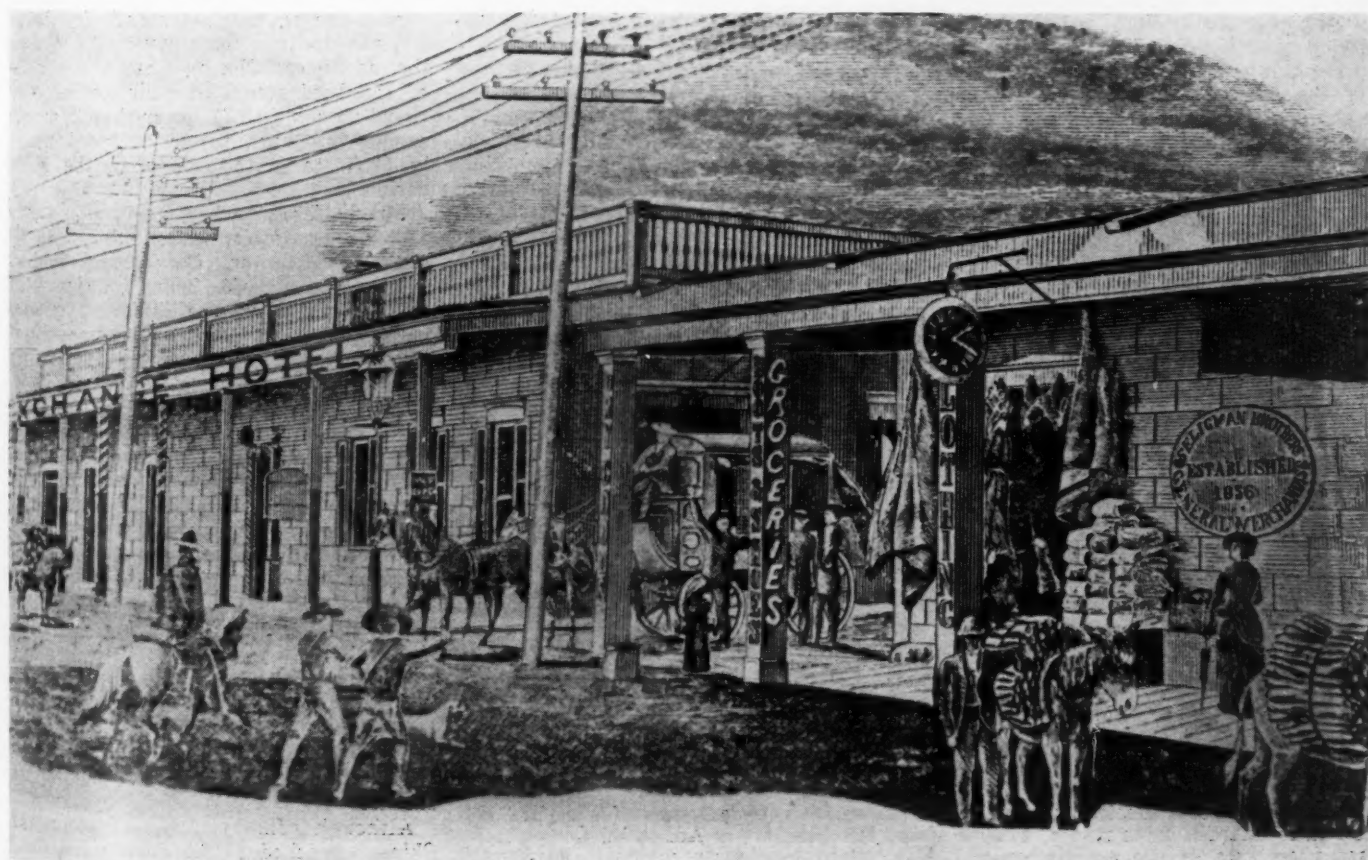
"Come on, Nelly," urged Aubrey as the gallant little mare began to slacken her pace. Thus urged, she replied with a fresh spurt of speed, the long miles spreading out behind her. Finally the first station came in sight. The handler had a fresh horse ready and waiting. Aubrey slipped off Nelly's back.

"Take care of Nelly," he shouted to the station tender as he flashed on the back of the fresh pony and was off on the second leg of the great race.

It was pushing midnight when he reached his second stop. A station tender was waiting for him, and pulled his horse down to a stop. Aubrey slipped out of his saddle but his legs buckled under him with fatigue. The station tender helped Aubrey get the circulation started in his legs by walking him up and down for a few minutes. Despite his objections, Aubrey was set down to a hot meal. He was asleep before he finished eating. The handler let him sleep for a couple of hours, then awakened him, saying, "Wake up, Frank. It's time to be off."

Mounted again and pounding over the prairie, Aubrey raced on. It was a gruelling day and his horse had neither the speed nor the bottom required for such a race. He lost time on this lap of the race, and this part of the ride was

(Continued on Page 25)



Exchange Hotel in the 60's; now La Fonda

Unfinished Cattle On the Increase

By H. W. FRENCH

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE rollback order, cattle prices broke sharply, slaughter classes in the main showing \$1 to \$2.50 decline, although veal calves lost \$2 to \$3 the first week. Greater weakness developed immediately on stockers and feeders with sales generally \$1.50 to \$3 lower. The second week found the market reacting and there were extreme gains of \$1 on matured slaughter classes with stockers and feeders steady to 50 cents up.

There was any amount of confusion as the different interests attempted to interpret the controls. Trading in producing areas was halted temporarily but already prospective feeder buyers are looking around with the intention of operating at lower levels in the face of prospective lower prices by August and a further decline by October.

Supplies of grain-feds have shown some increase but the percentage of stockers and feeders at terminal markets has fallen off. Denver usually had three to four times as many fed steers as fed heifers and during the third week of May Chicago reported one of the largest runs of the year with 70 per cent of the supply consisting of grain-fed steers.

The percentage of prime fed cattle is running rather low but a big part of the run falls high in the choice grade; yet there was a slight increase in the number of short-feds only eligible for the good grade and some of them making commercial. This led some members of the trade to believe that some owners fearing future declines are marketing their cattle ahead of schedule.

Possible Shortage Seen

This earlier marketing together with fewer replacements may mean a sum-

mer shortage, but once stocker and feeder prices are readjusted the situation will right itself. Feeders must have cattle to carry on and most of them following a "wait-it-out" policy will be back in the market. They anticipate smaller profits on the new crop and some are fearful of an unprofitable basis.

The controls covering the immediate future have passed the controversy stage and many shippers to the market have become reconciled to what has happened but these same people are worrying about the August and October periods, wondering how to establish a program which will bring favorable results.

All of the confusion is not held to the shippers and producers of livestock, as currently many of the killer buyers are up in the air. The compliance period is at hand and regular buyers have no intention of getting out of compliance which may result in a reduced quota. Perhaps the situation is not as hopeless as many had anticipated.

During the second week of May only 7.2 per cent of the beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago graded prime, up slightly from a week earlier but 2.4 per cent below a year ago. Choice made 51.9, 54.9 and 68.3 per cent, respectively. Average price of all grades figured \$35.52 against \$28.70 a year earlier.

Inspected Slaughter Down

Cattle slaughtered under federal inspection during April fell off 65,000 from a year ago, with calf slaughter down 88,000. Hog slaughter increased 672,000 while sheep slaughter was down 177,000. Farm slaughter of cattle in 1950 was off 5 per cent from 1949, while calf slaughter was down 11 per

cent. All hog slaughter was up 6 per cent for the country, yet the farm slaughter was 5 per cent below 1949.

Farm production of meat animals in 1950 amounted to 42.9 billion pounds, 5 per cent above the 1949 production. It was 9 per cent above the 1939-48 average but 8 per cent smaller than the record high of 46.6 billion pounds in 1943. The production of calves and cattle, however, was the largest on record, while hog production was 4 per cent above 1949, with sheep showing a similar gain.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced Apr. 30 that farmers had put slightly less than 48,000,000 bushels of 1950 crop corn under price support through March, 1951. Loans and purchase agreements on 1950 corn crop, however, will be available to farmers through May, 1951. In addition to the 1950 crop, the CCC held nearly 98,500,000 bushels of the 1948-49 resealed corn and a little over 7,250,000 bushels from those crops in the process of liquidation or resealing. The CCC has made 50,000,000 bushels of corn available for domestic sale during May.

Meats in cold storage at the end of April were not burdensome although some items were above a year earlier with the bigger increases in frozen beef and frozen pork. Lard holdings fell down to less than 75,000,000 pounds in contrast to over 106,000,000 pounds a year ago. The recent rise in lard prices has resulted in a free movement.

Many Price Changes

There were many price changes recorded during the last month for cattle but the declines were more severe than the advances. Closing prices for most of the beef steers at Chicago were around 25 cents to \$1 lower than a month earlier but high prime suffered mainly \$2.25 to \$2.75 decline in the same period.

Fat heifers finished generally steady to 50 cents lower, while bulls were 50 cents to \$1 lower. Calves and vealers were \$1 to \$2 off. Some readjustment will be made on the different grades within the next 10 days and much of this could come on cows.

Closing dressed meat prices at New York for the week ended May 18 were very uneven, due partly to some realignment, and as compared with a week earlier steer beef was unevenly 40 cents higher to \$2.05 lower; cow beef \$3 to \$7 lower; veal steady to \$1 higher and other classes unchanged.

All the humor has not left the cattleman. One man complained that he lost \$18 a head on his cattle, and someone piped up and said, "What do you mean, you took a loss?" and he came back with, "I expected to make \$100 and I only made \$82, so I lost \$18." Those in recently with cattle are still showing some profit, although the margin is smaller.

Although some prime beef steers at Chicago reached \$41.25 during the first week of May nothing late that week

passed \$40. selling at \$ compares with for the year ished cattle the close m landed at \$3 low choice f some utility at \$26 to \$2

Prime fe to \$39 and went at \$37 month most cleared at \$ commercial Some comm \$30 and a f to \$33. Most cows went a and cutters heavy comm \$31.50 and li to \$27. Some above but r downward f

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At the regional meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association at Broken Bow in late April: L. to r.: Dr. C. R. Watson, Mitchell; Irwin Adamson, Cody (both past presidents of the association); J. H. Vinton, Gordon, president, and D. C. Schaffer, O'Neill, vice-president.



Office r.) Dale A. Ellensburg, secretary.

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passed \$40. Since then best have been selling at \$39.50 to \$39.75, and this compares with \$42.50 as the high mark for the year to date. Many of the finished cattle passed \$39.50 early but on the close most of the choice to prime landed at \$35.25 to \$39. Bulk of good to low choice finished to \$32 to \$35 and some utility to commercial had to sell at \$26 to \$31.50.

Prime fed heifers early sold at \$38 to \$39 and comparable offerings late went at \$37.50 to \$38.75 but for the month most of the good and choice cleared at \$32 to \$36.75. Utility and commercial heifers made \$25.50 to \$31. Some commercial cows sold at \$29.50 to \$30 and a few good grain-feds at \$31 to \$33. Most of the utility to commercial cows went at \$23.50 to \$28.50. Canners and cutters scored \$18.50 to \$23.00. Best heavy commercial bulls went at \$31 to \$31.50 and light utility kinds went down to \$27. Some vealers early made \$40 and above but nearly everything late went downward from \$38.

Movement to Corn Belt

The inmovement to the eight Corn Belt states of cattle and calves during April amounted to 150,000, or 22,000 more than a year earlier. The inmovement for May may be lighter but any decrease could hardly be blamed on the rollback which brought about a price break at terminal and auction markets because everything moving during the next month would consist of stock under contract earlier.

Some switching of cattle has been necessary because of lack of moisture. Many cattle from Kansas and Texas have been moving to grass in Montana and Wyoming but these cattle had not necessarily changed ownership in the movement. Range feed did not make the usual seasonal development during April, though May rains improved grazing conditions in some areas. Texas range feed was the lowest in condition for May 1 since 1935.

Everybody is talking lower prices for replacement cattle and already sharp declines have been registered at the markets although very little is going

(Continued on Page 37)

'Treat Wages And Meat Alike'

WHEN PRESIDENT R. L. RUTTER, Jr., of Ellensburg addressed the Washington Cattlemen's Association's 25th annual convention at Centralia-Chehalis, he had some serious thoughts about the current world and national situation: "Let's . . . sacrifice and win this war; then get back to the competitive system that has made it possible for us to enjoy the highest standard of living the world has ever known." As concerns the present problems of the cattleman, Mr. Rutter stated, "If we are to have controls on meat, I insist we must also have the same controls on wages." He pointed out that "It is necessary to consider the welfare of our country first and our own . . . interests second," and he strongly urged a reduction in federal non-defense spending.

In keeping with a practice which has now become tradition, some 40 of the delegates to the convention had started out around dawn a week before the opening date to make the 340-mile trip from Spokane on horseback. As always, the men could report an interesting time of it when they arrived Friday morning for the Cowboy Breakfast which was put on this year by the Cowlitz Cattlemen's Association for the hundreds of cattlemen and their guests convening in 1951 for the first time in part of the state west of the mountains.

The annual report of Secretary "Pat" Ford followed that of the president. Mr. Ford told the organization's members that membership in the association will be up near 4,000 by the end of this year. "Our industry," he said, "is one of the largest and most important in the nation. Let's keep it that way." In emphasizing the importance of supporting the association, he declared, "We know that all cattlemen in the state are benefited and protected by (it) and should all be members. . . . These are the times of organization. You cannot stand alone."

Convention speakers included Dr. R.

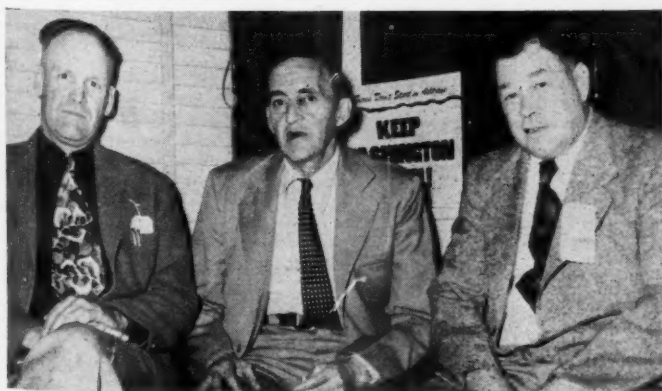
T. Clark, national coordinator of beef cattle research at Denver, Colo.; Charles R. Kyd, extension livestock specialist at Washington State College, Pullman; H. A. Schoth, senior agronomist at the Oregon State College in Corvallis, and R. L. Clark, president of BoDine & Clark Livestock Commission Company at North Portland. The session ended with a showing of the Union Pacific Railroad's color film, "Cattle Country," and the annual banquet was held that evening; featured speaker of the event was Governor Arthur B. Langlie.

Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, Denver, discussed activities of that association Saturday morning. Other addresses were delivered by Horace Bozarth, president of the Douglas County Cattlemen's Association, Mansfield and Billy Coon of Armour & Company, Spokane.

Re-elected to office in the closing hours of this well attended convention were R. L. Rutter, Jr., Ellensburg, president; Dale Ausman, Asotin, vice president, and "Pat" Ford, secretary.

Resolutions asked Congress to make loans available for development of cut-over area in western Washington; protested the closing of the Nighthawk port of entry; frowned on legislator support of oleo bills; opposed use of PMA funds for soil conservation practices but favored federal loans where needed; favored yearly vaccination of dogs; favored federal appropriation from grazing fees up to 25 cents on cattle and 5 cents on sheep per animal month for range improvements; expressed appreciation of work of Meat Board and American Meat Institute; decried controls as interfering with production and asked they be discontinued, but if necessary controls be imposed equitably on all commodities and labor; asked that state game land pay up in lieu of taxes; asked that a part of fees from state land rentals be used for land improvement; asked state to discontinue permits for quarantined feed lots.

A resolution concerning the Columbia River watershed said that before any dams are constructed a study should be made as to relative value. Other resolutions opposed increase in federal auto-



Officers of the Washington Cattlemen's Association. (L. to r.) Dale Ausman, Asotin, vice-president; R. L. "Bob" Rutter, Ellensburg, president; J. K. "Pat" Ford, Ellensburg, secretary.



A genial trio in attendance at the Washington association meeting. (L. to r.) Bill Fancher, Tonasket; Harry Miller, Glenwood; Alan Rogers, Ellensburg, former president of the organization.

June, 1951

mobile excises; favored a 48-hour week without overtime pay; opposed overleniency in parole in cattle theft cases; favored continued livestock marketing study and information; called for affidavit of ownership in sales of unbranded and unidentified calves; demanded discontinuance of non-essential government spending; opposed subsidies on cattle; favored amendment of Packers and Stockyards Act to permit state to inspect cattle in shipments.

The evening preceding the general sessions of the Washington association was taken up with a meeting of the Tri-State Association (Washington, Oregon, Idaho). Principal speaker was Guy McDonald, of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The chief complaint heard voiced at the meeting was the irregularity of the grading standards, or application of grade standards, by government graders in the three-state area.

'Subsidies Not Wanted,' Ore.

CITIZENS OF ONTARIO, ORE., threw open the gates of the city for the 38th annual convention of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association May 21-23 and welcomed around 600 visitors—a record attendance.

The cattlemen turned out in full force for the business sessions and listened to the annual reports of their officers and speeches by Blaine Hallock, the organization's attorney (on the subject, "Free enterprise, our salvation"); the president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Edgar Smith; F. E. Price, dean of the school of agriculture at Oregon State College; F. R. Carpenter of Hayden, Colo., who reported on proposed grazing legislation and discussed the cow business as a fellow cattleman, and Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National.

Two films were shown during the meetings: "Cattle Country," and the Ford Motor Company picture "An American Cowboy." Walter Holt, manager of the Pacific International; S. Eugene

Allen, editor of the Portland Labor Press, and State Senator Sam Coon of Baker concluded the speakers' program on the second day.

The Oregon cattlemen in their resolutions opposed subsidy payments, asked the Department of Agriculture to co-ordinate "overlapping and duplicating" agencies and doing away with superfluous ones; favored deduction or capitalizing of conservation expenditures and asked clarification of capital gains for livestock in line with court decisions favored development of natural resources by private interests rather than government.

On game and wildlife the resolutions asked the game commission to manage game in line with findings of its biologists; asked expansion of the salting program for big game beyond the national forest; asked for special hunting seasons when needed.

Other resolutions asked for production of 5-dose packages of dessicated brucella vaccine; recommended administering of anthrax vaccine in anthrax areas by veterinarians and not in vehicles even in the area and that sale of the vaccine except to licensed veterinarians be discouraged.

Opposition was registered to OPS regulations on quotas and the penalty for selling other than on a public terminal market.

The stockmen opposed reductions in the westbound rates on meat and packinghouse products unless a commensurate reduction is made in the live rate; opposed increases in railroad rates; urged that all closed gateways be opened. They favored continued expansion of the livestock market information service; favored amendment to Packers and Stockyards Act to permit brand inspection on stock received at posted markets, and set up a committee to confer on prosecution in livestock theft cases.

Resolutions also called for raising of the range improvement authorization to 25 cents and 5 cents for cattle and sheep; ratification by state legislatures of moves to create new national monuments, and endorsement of the principles of the federal land grazing act.



Officers of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association for 1951 (L. to r.) Garland Meador, Prairie City, second vice-president; J. C. Cecil, Burns, first vice-president; Harry Stearns, Prineville, president; Dorman Turner, Burns, secretary. (Western Livestock Journal photo.)

Sound Inflation Plan Suggested

AN ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST OF 4,587 stockgrowers—200 more than last year's total—was reported in the 67th annual convention of the Montana Stockgrowers Association in Great Falls, May 24-26. Program features included the reports of the secretary, E. A. Phillips of Helena, and of the president, C. K. Warren of Deer Lodge; a number of speeches; special entertainment activities for the ladies and the young people, and showing of a colored sound film on the "triple threat of brucellosis."

Under the challenging title, "What's the Matter with the Cow Business?" F. R. Carpenter of Hayden, Colo., urged the stockmen to keep producing more beef. He stressed the need for private research projects to supplement public studies.

Current activities of the National association were outlined by Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association in his talk to the Montanans. Congressman W. A. D'Ewart of Wilsall called inflation, unsound foreign policies and lack of moral responsibility in some public officials a triple threat to the nation's security.

Lyman Brewster, president of the Montana Livestock Commission at Birney, spoke on the mechanics of brand inspection. Other speakers included R. A. Neill, secretary of the Montana Taxpayers Association, Helena, and H. D. Galusha, Jr., Helena accountant who discussed tax planning on the part of the livestock operator. Dr. H. F. Wilkins, state veterinarian at Helena, presented the final address of the meeting.

Resolutions adopted in the Montana convention: opposed any increase in freight rates, particularly on livestock; recommended that no more lands within the state be acquired by the federal government except by trade for lands of like value; protested further acquisition of land for game ranges; urged appropriation of a portion of grazing receipts for construction and maintenance of range fences and water developments.

Additional resolutions endorsed proposals for public lands regulation as presented by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee; decried controls as presently planned and suggested a more constructive program for combatting inflation and a plan calling for increased beef production; discontinuance of AAA payments and other agricultural grant-in-aid laws.

The Montana stockgrowers urged amendment to Section 117(j) to incorporate court findings on the capital gains issue; opposed use of impounding waters of Hungry Horse Dam by the Reclamation Bureau for out-of-state use; commended the BAI in Mexican foot-and-mouth campaign; requested state and federal land management agencies take measures to eradicate the dangerous weed Halogeton.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Little Squirt Does Big Job at ROUNDUP RANCH

"The Unhung Rustler"

featuring . . .



"DOC"—Veterinarian
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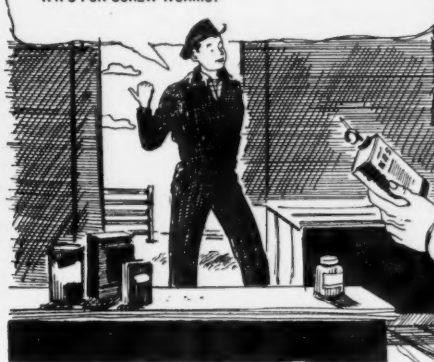


"DAN"—Owner of
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"DANNY, Jr."—A
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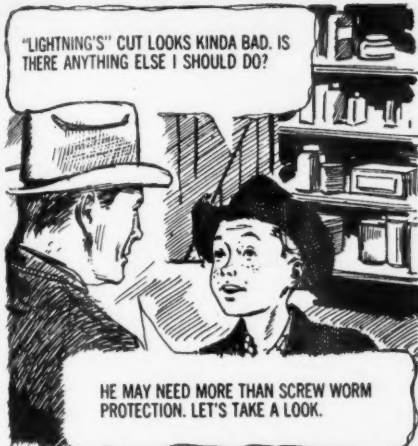
"LIGHTNING" KICKED AROUND LAST NIGHT AND GOT A CUT ON THE SHANK. COULD I HAVE SOME OF THAT K-R-S FOR SCREW WORMS?



SURE, SON, IT'S RIGHT HERE. I'M CHECKING THE MEDICINE CABINET NOW SO WE'LL BE READY TO TAKE CARE OF THE LATE CALVES NEXT WEEK.



"LIGHTNING'S" CUT LOOKS KINDA BAD. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE I SHOULD DO?



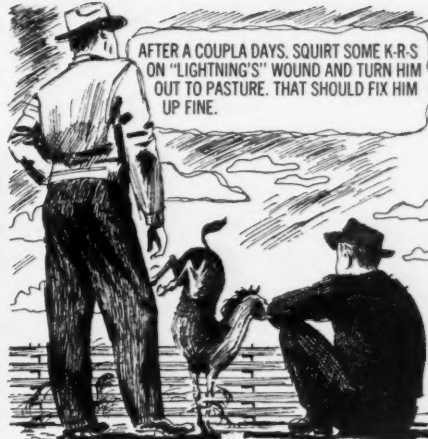
HE MAY NEED MORE THAN SCREW WORM PROTECTION. LET'S TAKE A LOOK.

THIS CUT LOOKS PRETTY DEEP, DANNY. WE'D BETTER GIVE HIM A SHOT OF TETANUS ANTITOXIN AND SPRAY SOME TRISULFANOL* ON IT TO GET AFTER ANY GERMS AND TO HELP THE HEALING. THEN YOU'D BETTER LAY HIM UP FOR A FEW DAYS.



WHAT ABOUT KILLING THE SCREW WORMS?

AFTER A COUPLA DAYS, SQUIRT SOME K-R-S ON "LIGHTNING'S" WOUND AND TURN HIM OUT TO PASTURE. THAT SHOULD FIX HIM UP FINE.



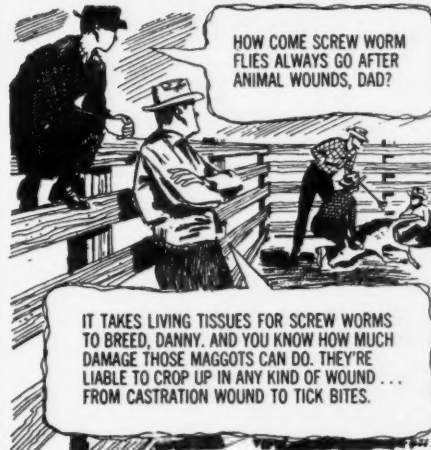
A WEEK LATER

"LIGHTNING'S" COMING ALONG FINE, DAD. I'M SURE GLAD WE CAME ACROSS THAT K-R-S STUFF.



YEP, IT SURE COMES IN HANDY, ESPECIALLY THIS TIME OF YEAR WHEN WE'RE WORKIN' OVER THE LATE CALVES.

HOW COME SCREW WORM FLIES ALWAYS GO AFTER ANIMAL WOUNDS, DAD?

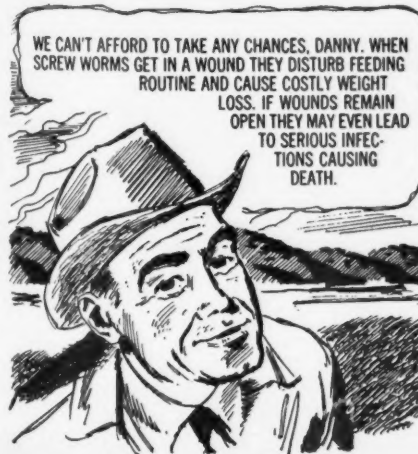


IT TAKES LIVING TISSUES FOR SCREW WORMS TO BREED, DANNY. AND YOU KNOW HOW MUCH DAMAGE THOSE MAGGOTS CAN DO. THEY'RE LIABLE TO CROP UP IN ANY KIND OF WOUND . . . FROM CASTRATION WOUND TO TICK BITES.

WHEN SCREW WORM FLIES FIND A WOUND THEY LAY EGGS THAT HATCH AND FORM MAGGOTS. THAT'S WHEN TISSUES ARE DESTROYED. LATER THE MAGGOTS TURN INTO FLIES WHICH AGAIN LAY EGGS. A SQUIRT OF K-R-S KILLS MAGGOTS AND LARVAE LAID BY THE FLY. THAT WAY WE STOP THE LIFE CYCLE.



WE CAN'T AFFORD TO TAKE ANY CHANCES, DANNY. WHEN SCREW WORMS GET IN A WOUND THEY DISTURB FEEDING ROUTINE AND CAUSE COSTLY WEIGHT LOSS. IF WOUNDS REMAIN OPEN THEY MAY EVEN LEAD TO SERIOUS INFECTIONS CAUSING DEATH.



Dan uses new formula **K-R-S®** with diphenylamine for maggot elimination because:

1. **K-R-S** kills maggots on contact.
2. **K-R-S** keeps wound toxic or poisonous to newly-hatched screw worm larvae.
3. **K-R-S** is non-irritating to tissues.
4. **K-R-S** offers antiseptic qualities to promote healing.

K-R-S—Improved—available in handy pocket-sized cans ready for immediate use . . . squirts directly into wounds.

Get K-R-S—Improved • CUTTER

Available from your veterinary supplier

*Cutter Trade Mark



One of a series of educational strips prepared by Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California, to help stockmen fight DISEASE—the unhung rustler.

Further Rollback Called Wrong

TWO HUNDRED NEBRASKA SANDHILLS cattlemen heard Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Cattlemen's Association denounce the price rollbacks at the annual meeting of the Sandhills Cattle Association at Broken Bow.

He said he did not believe Congress meant to give authority for such a severe rollback as has been ordered on cattle, because the Defense Production Act calls on the President to "give due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production," which is impossible under the controls. He termed the rollbacks discriminatory.

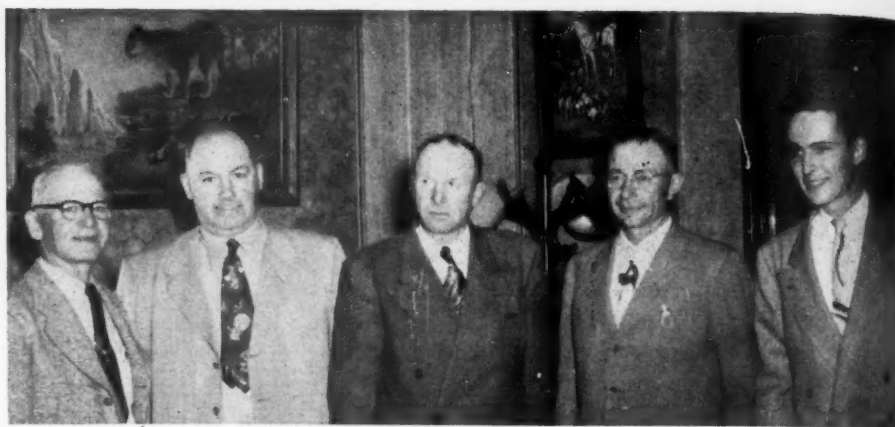
The association adopted a resolution asking that the control clause be rescinded or as an alternative that the second and third rollbacks of 4.5 per cent each be prohibited. Another resolution asked the cooperation of motorists in keeping grass fires to the minimum by not throwing lighted cigarettes or matches from cars.

Sam McKelvie of Valentine explained in detail the services offered to Sandhills cattlemen by the association. As an aid to sales of cattle, the organization provides a listing of cattle for sale by members and furnishes guides for prospective buyers from the Corn Belt.

In his talk on controls, Mr. Mollin said there appears to be a tinge of politics in the control development. It has been rumored, he said, that many Republicans voted for the section on price control, anticipating major difficulties for the administration with it, and now the administration has imposed the ceilings so that it may appeal to the masses. He expressed surprise that consumers could have forgotten the meat scarcity of OPA days, the uninspected meat, the dearth of needed pharmaceuticals, by-products of the legitimate packing industry.

A new association branch office will be opened in Broken Bow to give information to cattle feeders.

The group renamed these officers: Emil Fuchser, Irwin, president; Floyd Lackaff, Bassett, vice-president; Bob



Officers of the Sandhills Cattle Association. L. to r.: Sam R. McKelvie, Valentine, chairman of board; Floyd Lackaff, Bassett; vice-president; Ralph A. Baker, Valentine; treasurer; Emil Fuchser, Irwin, president, and Robert E. Hamilton, Valentine, secretary-manager.

Hamilton, Valentine, secretary-manager; Ralph A. Baker, Valentine, treasurer.

Directors of the organization are: Glen Forgey, Springview; Frank Harris, Marsland; Lawrence Hagood, Broken Bow; C. A. Richardson, Ainsworth; Redmond Sears, Merriman; Henry Tomlinson, Dunning; L. D. Putnam, O'Neill; Elvin Adamson, Nenzel, and Merton Glover, Porcupine, S. D.

Speaker Urges Sound Farm Plan

SEVERAL hundred cattlemen attended the sixth annual meeting of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association at Woodward, May 10. Principal speaker of the day was Jay Taylor, prominent cattleman from Amarillo, Tex., (and an American National executive committee member) who advocated that the country get back to a sound agricultural program and maintained that our subsistence, past and future, comes from the soil.

Brand inspection service at livestock markets, one of the major accomplishments of the association in the past year, was an important topic of discussion. The organization is now performing inspections at several markets in the area and the service is soon to be extended to other markets under federal supervision.

"Hank" Wilson of Doyleville, Colo.,

was succeeded in the presidency by Hal Cooper of Ft. Supply, Okla., the vice president.

An evening speaker, following the afternoon barbecue was D. A. Savage of the U. S. Southern Great Plain Field Station at Woodward, who illustrated his talk on a recent trip to Uruguay.

Resolutions asked Congress to let all price controls drop with the expiration of the Defense Act on June 30; the recent rollback order on cattle prices was described as discriminatory and ruinous to essential segments of the industry. Another resolution commended the American National for its stand on the capital gains provisions on income tax, in connection with animals held for breeding purposes.

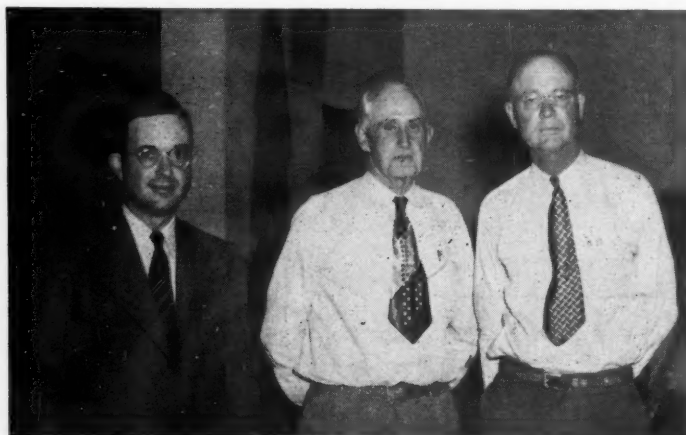
Stockmen's Loss To Hurt Others

Price control was the subject of a half dozen talks at the annual meeting of the Northern New Mexico Livestock Association at Springer May 19. A resolution on the subject opposed the recent rollback as unfair to cattlemen and feeders and said the stockmen's loss would be reflected in other businesses. The resolution held that price and wage controls were not the remedy for inflation.

Two hundred northeastern New Mexico cattlemen attended the meeting. Speakers included T. J. Heiman of the state highway commission; Horace Hering, secretary of the state cattle growers' group; Tom McCarty, president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association; John Morrow, state senator; Jas. Gilstrap of the state Farm Bureau; Steve Brock, Roy; E. G. Hayward, Cimarron, and Dave Appleton, Producer editor.

The association is active in prosecutions in cattle theft cases and recently sponsored the formation of a rain-making organization in the area.

Officers re-elected were Dave Gillespie, Springer, president; Dick Snyder, vice-president, and Alvin Stockton, Raton, secretary-treasurer. Next year the meeting will go to Cimarron.



Snapped at the meeting of the Northern New Mexico Live Stock Association—(l. to r.) Alvin Stockton, Raton, secretary of the group; Dave Gillespie, Springer, president, and Ed Heringa, president of the Union County Land & Livestock Assn. and vice-president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers.



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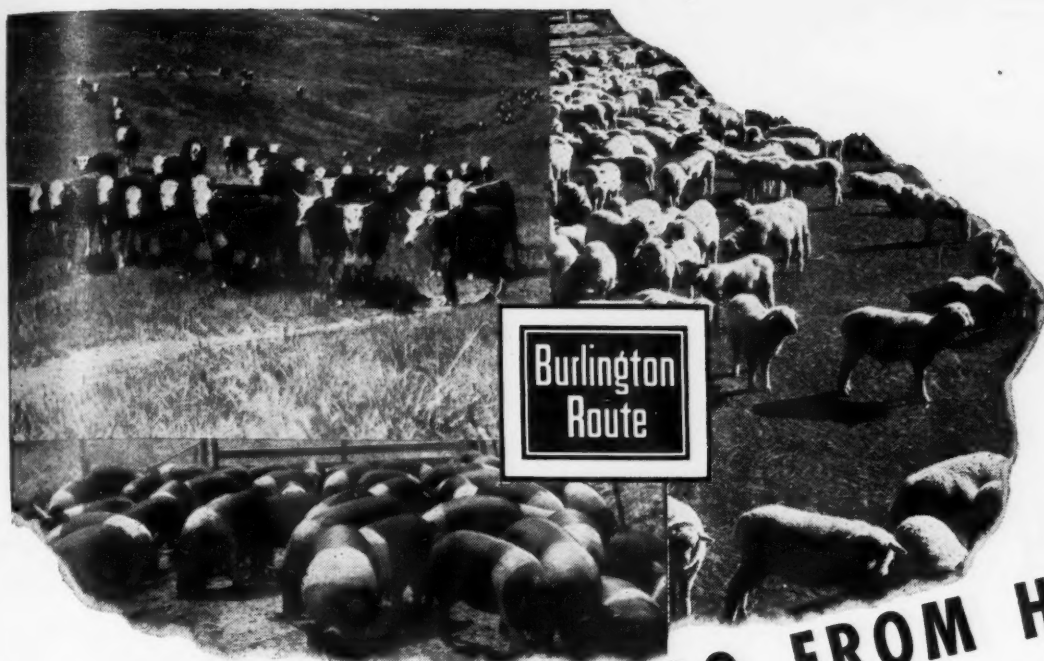
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Association Notes

In a meeting May 16 at Lyons, Colo., the name of the Boulder County Stockmen's Association was changed to **Boulder-Larimer Stockmen's Association**. About 50 members were present to act on this change and re-elect the following officers: Leslie Kuhn, Longmont, president; Frank Bruning, Longmont, vice-president; Boyd Bruning, Longmont, secretary. After holding a meeting of their own, the organization's CowBelles served a lunch for all.

The program included a talk by **PRODUCER** Editor D. O. Appleton on the subject of price control, and the showing of a Cutter Laboratories film.

At Hardin, Mont., last month members of the **Big Horn County Livestock Association** at their annual convention elected Richard T. Fisher of North Hardin president; Barry Roberts of Tullock vice-president, and Bert W. Kronmiller of Hardin secretary-treasurer.

"The Cattleman and Public Relations" is an interestingly presented case history of the award-winning public relations program of the American National Cattlemen's Association in the public relations achievement contest sponsored by the American Public Relations Association at Washington, D. C. The pamphlet cites the program of the cattlemen's public relations activities; describes the organization's campaign, and points out some accomplishments therefrom.

Some weeks ago about 60 stockmen from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were taken on a guided tour (the second annual) of Florida's cattle country by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. Visits to both cattle ranches and experiment station research installations gave the touring stockmen an insight into how Florida's livestock industry is operated.

WASHINGTON STATE MEETINGS: The Washington Cattlemen's Association proudly announced in a recent issue of *The Lariat* that it now has 23 county affiliates, with the newest member the **Kitsap County Livestock Association**. This group held its organizational meeting early in April, with 70 persons present. Officers are: Tom Bellanger, president; John Worthington, vice-president; G. E. Willett, treasurer; County Agent Dino R. Sivo, secretary . . . **Klickitat County Livestock Growers Association** had a good all-day meeting which brought out 346 members. Officers: Russell Kreps, president; Al Matsen, vice-president; William Garner, treasurer; County Agent Huckfeldt, secretary . . . **Spokane County Cattlemen's Association** held its annual meeting in

Spokane and framed an ambitious program for the coming year. New officers: Frank Roach, president; Herman Willms, vice-president; Gilbert Hegge-meier, secretary; Milton Lehn, treasurer . . . **Stevens County association** held a sprightly meeting at which the following new officers were named: Wally Beckley, president; W. D. Gallagher, vice-president; George Johnson, secretary; Herb Minzel, treasurer . . . **Garfield County Livestock Association** met at Pomeroy. Elected to serve in office for the next year are Gordon Ruchert, president; Eddie Francisco, secretary-treasurer; County Agent Al Estep, corresponding secretary . . . **Okanogan County Cattlemen's Association** met Apr. 28. Featured speakers of the day were Ray Swanson of Pocatello, Ida., former Idaho Cattlemen's Association head, and Alan Rogers, former Washington association president. Loy McDaniels, the state "cattleman of the year," was named president. Vice-president is Robt. M. French; Roland Sackman, treasurer; County Agent Woodrow, secretary.

The **Western Montana Stockmen's Association** met at Hot Springs on May 5, opening to the largest crowd this annual meeting had ever attracted. Livestock diseases, particularly Bang's, and brand work received chief attention in addresses and discussions presented at the convention. Speakers included Conrad Warren of Deer Lodge and E. A. Phillips, respectively the president and secretary of the Montana Stockgrowers Association; Ralph Miracle, executive officer of the Montana Livestock Commission, and Dr. H. F. Wilkins, the state veterinarian.

Stockmen from Montana's Hill, Blaine and Choteau counties met in Havre some weeks ago to hold the annual meeting of the **North Montana Stockgrowers Association**. William E. Cowan of Box Elder was re-elected to the presidency and Barney Haley of Havre remains the secretary. Beef and hide inspection in the area provided the chief topics of discussion.

So persuasively did Gene Etchart and Dick Nelson talk up the benefits of membership in the **Montana Stockgrowers Association** at a recent meeting of the **Buggy Creek Grazing District** in Valley County, Mont., that everyone in the district who did not do so before now belongs to the state association. This makes an enviable 100 per cent showing of support for the work of that group.

The 17th annual convention and ranch tour of the **Osage County Cattlemen's Association** is to be held June 15-16 at Pawhuska, Okla. The program of speakers and discussions will take place the first day, and the ranch tour on the second day will take in the northeast part of the county with its 1,000,000 acres of rolling hills and native blue stem grass. J. B. Smith of Barnsdall is president of the group.

The **Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association** is asking the Packers and Stockyards Administration for a 3-cent increase in the brand inspection fee on cattle at Texas markets. The present rate is 5 cents per head for cattle and calves. The association is in charge of brand inspection at the state's public stockyards.

In Montana, the Sula and Darby stock associations are practicing good public relations on the local level. Recently they rented a theatre in Hamilton and there sponsored three free public showings of livestock films, with the American National's "All Flesh Is Grass" as the feature. A gratifying number of people took advantage of the invitation to see these industry movies.

Members of the **Brevard County (Fla.) Cattlemen's association** met for a pasture tour near Cocoa several weeks ago and heard an address by Cushman S. Radebaugh of Orlando, president of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association who had just returned from a three-week trip through the meat-packing plants of the Midwest and East. He told the cattlemen that more than 17 per cent of the country's beef kill is already in the hands of black marketeers. Another address, that of Dr. W. G. Kirk, director of the state range cattle experiment station at Ona, stressed the importance of improving the feed situation.

At a recently held meeting of the board of directors of the **West Florida Livestock Association** in Quincy, W. M. Inman of that city was re-elected to the presidency. Other re-elections included Cortell Edwards, vice-president, and A. G. Driggers, secretary.

Commercial cattle feeding, improved breeding cattle and livestock loss prevention will be stressed in the 1951 program of the **New Mexico Cattle Growers Association**, says President Roy Forehand of Carlsbad. Four breeding heifers will be awarded at the state fair this fall in a jointly sponsored agreement



"My father sent me. My mother's home keeping an eye on him till I get back."

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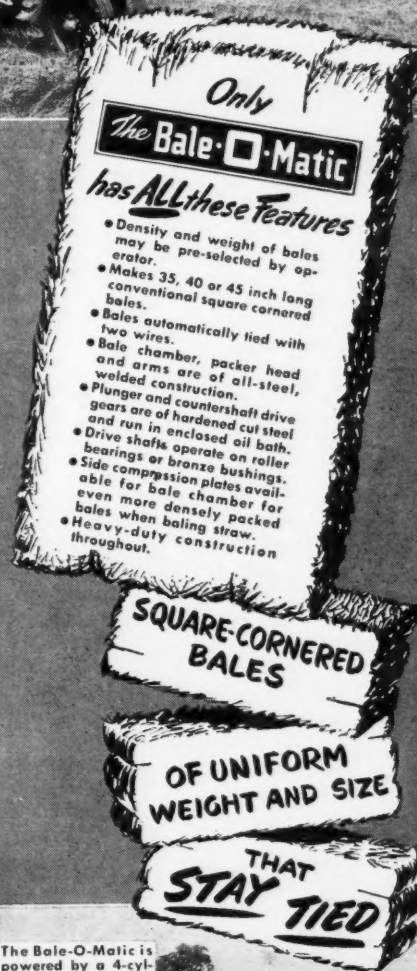


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between the cattlemen and the fair association; a commercial feeding project will be sponsored jointly by the two organizations, and a livestock loss prevention contest, to be sponsored jointly by the cattle growers and the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, offers an expense-paid trip to the National Western Stock Show in Denver next January to winners. All junior livestock contests will be under the supervision of the state extension service and vocational agricultural instructors.

The Panhandle Live Stock Association in a recent meeting at Amarillo went on record as endorsing the program of the American National Cattlemen's Association; a resolution adopted at the meeting

"Whither the Weather" Produces Sharp Opinion Differences

THE question of what man can do about the weather has up to the past year or two been pretty much an academic one, but recently it has taken a practical turn. A central figure in the discussion that has arisen on the subject is Dr. Irving P. Krick, head of the Water Resources Development Corp.

In the publication Western Live Stock, May issue, the topic is debated by Tom Swearingen and Siegfried Wagener. Does rainmaking work? Yes, says Mr. Swearingen, and he proceeds to point out that in Dr. Krick's first large-scale experiment in increasing rainfall, conducted in 1950 in northeastern New Mexico, the silver iodide generators in use were turned off in mid-September because ranchers were getting more than enough rain in an area that was badly drouth-stricken not many months before. The affirmative side of the dispute mentions that "Dr. Krick is careful to point out one thing: Without storms there can be no rain, either artificial or natural. His complete knowledge of weather, coupled with his uncannily accurate forecasts, enables him to apply the silver iodide technique on the same scale that nature operates, and do away with the piecemeal seeding practices which formerly were applied." Dr. Krick is quoted to the effect that "It's usually going to rain when we operate and we only increase the amount of rain or snow that falls." Another point refutes the charge that the silver iodide put out by the generators is harmful. Dr. Krick declares that the quantities are so small and the dilution in the air stream so great that no harm results to man, animal or plant life.

In backing up his side of the controversy, Mr. Wagener states that "the very inventor of the method, General Electric Corp., ceased even experimenting with cloud seeding last year because that two-billion-dollar corporation did not want to shoulder the unknown responsibilities involved." Mr. Wagener wants to know "what is going to happen, say, to the semi-arid West—so utterly de-

stated, "We oppose livestock regimentation, including the rollback, which leads to black markets, short supplies and rationing." The group also protested the fact that the producer is blamed for "results of the government artificial economy which threatens all enterprise." President of the Panhandle association is Newton Harrell of Claude, Tex. Bob Mansfield of Vega is vice-president; P. E. Long of Amarillo, secretary.

Dave Rice, secretary of Colorado Cattlemen's Association, pointed up the importance of associations when he said his organization had supported or opposed 14 measures in the recent Colorado legislature.

He was one of a half-dozen speakers at the 17th annual meeting of the Elbert

fenseless against heavy precipitation—and the adjoining wet Midwest, if the rainmakers upset their prevailing climates upon which their entire economic structures are founded?" He states that Dr. Irving Langmuir, one of the original inventors, believes that his New Mexican experiments in 1950 were the indirect cause of floods in far-away Ohio, while others believe this caused the present drouth in the Southwest. He also declares that silver iodide is a poison and that its use may entail dire consequences, even unto bio-chemical warfare. In conclusion the negative argument uses the words "entirely untried, hence unscientific, and as yet completely lawless 'weather improvement'."

It is doubtful that this controversy will be quickly dropped, for the pros and cons keep popping up from many directions. Another example of this can be found in recent news releases which say U. S. Air Force Laboratory experiments in Massachusetts had showed that "exposure to sunlight for at least 20 minutes would probably have sufficient effect to decrease the ice-forming capacity of silver iodide released on a clear day. Furthermore, for longer exposures to sunlight the ice-forming capacity would eventually be completely destroyed, assuming that no other modifications—physical or chemical—take place as the silver iodide nuclei are dispersed in the atmosphere."

Dr. Krick quickly took up the cudgels in his own behalf on this score. "First," he pointed out, "silver iodide is not released in sunlight. Seeding requires certain storm and cloud conditions before the generators even are turned on. Many times the generating is done at night. Second, as nearly as we can tell, the iodide is used up in the clouds in a very few minutes. Third, General Electric and the New Mexico School of Mines found out this same thing about silver iodide deteriorating in sunlight a year ago. The finding is given full consideration in our procedures."

In the meantime, Oscar Chapman, the secretary of interior, told reporters on a Denver visit last month that there is a good possibility his department may some day take over control of cloud-seeding if Congress deems it advisable. He

called the problem "a whole new field of legal work." Yet another phase of the story developed in Colorado's San Luis Valley, where farmers have—at least for the time being—called off any further rainmaking activities. They have decided to pay the flat contract fee of \$10,000 but to withhold a \$15,000 bonus which they had agreed to pay if the snowpack in the valley had been 110 per cent of normal. Dr. Krick says he believes his program did not completely fail there, however, because "When we started operating Jan. 25 there was absolutely no snowpack. . . . By Apr. 1 we had increased the pack to 68 per cent." He believes the big problem was last year's drouth, for there was no ground water to run off; thus, when the snow started melting, it simply disappeared into the ground." He feels sure that if the work had started earlier there, results would have been good.

At the end of May new stories were still cropping up. One of the latest headline-makers concerns a process for softening up hailstones. Dr. Krick says his firm has learned that the same silver iodide crystals which his rainmaking generators send up can also serve to minimize the destructiveness of hail, by producing softer hailstones. In work now is the first commercial contract calling for this "mushy" hail in an area not as yet specified. And meanwhile, ranchers in the old "dust bowl" sections of the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandle have signed up for cloud-seeding operations.

Calling All Calves!

Livestock specialists of the USDA are calling on beef cattle producers to locate identical twin beef calves. These animals are wanted for an important research project now under way at the agricultural research center in Beltsville, Md., in connection with the problem of feeding beef animals. If you have a set of such calves, or know of anyone who does, write or wire the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA, Beltsville, Md. (The twins must be of same sex, and have at least one-half beef blood in them.)

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The American Land Policy

FARRINGTON R. CARPENTER of Hayden, Colo., and Arthur Carhart, Denver author, debated the subject of the range stockmen and the public domain at the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Houston, Texas, May 16. Mr. Carhart said a clique of western stockmen is trying to take over managing control of millions of acres of public land. Mr. Carpenter denied this, and in the excerpted paragraphs below he sketches the tradition under which stockmen operate. Mr. Carpenter gave his Houston listeners a detailed explanation of the public domain—where it is; what it is—and told something about what range stockmen do and what interests them. With this sketch he outlined the American land policy:

The Main Controversy

"Let us come to grips at once with the main controversy about the grazing use of the lands. The range stockmen want to be recognized as having a preference in the right to graze the public lands. Those who oppose that request say that the public domain belongs to all the people of all the United States, and hence no particular class should ever be allowed to have a preference. This is in essence the controversial question which for 170 years, ever since New York State ceded its western lands to the United States in 1781, has plagued the country.

"The question was first raised by Alexander Hamilton, who took the position that the lands should be sold to the highest bidder and the money be used to pay off the national debt. In that way the western lands would benefit all the people of all the United States. Thomas Jefferson raised the objection that such land auctions would place land ownership in the hands of a wealthy few with tremendous holdings and perpetuate a great class of tenant farmers, thus establishing a feudalistic type of society. He thought they should be sold at a cheap price to actual settlers. Andrew Jackson thought they should be given away free to such adventurers as would risk the perils of pioneering.

"Abraham Lincoln signed the Free Homestead Act, which made every settler on public land a preferred claimant for it. The idea of recognizing a preferred class—the settlers ahead of all the people of all the United States—turned out to be the very core of the American land policy. It was this policy which gave to the homesteader not just a revocable privilege, but an absolute right which encouraged him to build this nation into a community of home-owning, independent farmers, vastly different from the feudal tenure still existing in Europe, and the permanent tenant class in England. If the 18 public land states which now have no public domain had had those public lands held for all the people of all

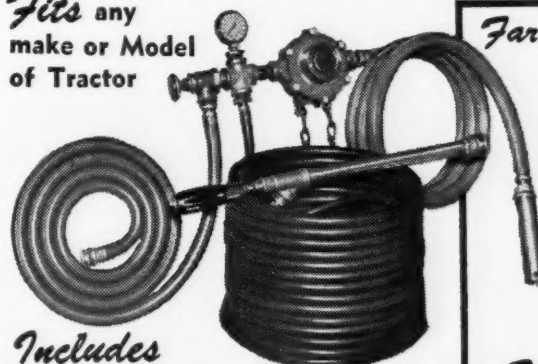
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the United States, none of the inhabitants of those states would have had the incentive or the reward of ownership which they do have today.

"Alexander Hamilton was not alone in his idea that the new and unoccupied western lands should be managed for all the people of all the states. Many other sincere statesmen and most of the wealthy and influential men of the East subscribed to the well established colonial policies of the mother country and of the European nations; namely, to keep newly discovered or acquired lands and recently settled territories for the benefit of the home government—for all the people of all the nation, if you will. The American land policy has been much more altruistic and much wiser in the long run. It has given a preferential right to the minority group who went out and settled on the lands and, what is even more astonishing, has allowed new states to be made out of those territories as soon as possible and admitted them to the Union on political equality with the older states. This is so commonplace in thinking that few people ever realize how unprecedented it is in the world's history.

Latest Example

"The latest example of the American land policy as established on the public domain was the action of Congress in 1946 granting independence to the Philippine Republic. After all, the Philippines were only a territory taken by conquest and purchase and there were some people who would have liked to manage them for the benefit of all the people of all the United States; but recognition of the preferred right of the inhabitants of a territory to their land was already too strongly ingrained in our land policy, and our theories of government, and we set them free.

"When General MacArthur in his recent address to Congress referred to the bankruptcy of the Old World colonial

Livestock Handling Tips

Dr. Oliver F. Goen, animal industrialist with the University of Florida Agricultural Extension Service, offers the following suggestions to prevent losses in livestock from wrong handling:

Handle animals quietly when assembling for market. Don't use catch-dogs for the purpose.

Allow animals that have been driven long distances to rest two or three hours before loading.

Use canvas slappers instead of sticks. Do not kick or beat animals.

Have at least 3 inches of wet sand on the floor of the truck.

Partition animals of different species and ages. Allow about 5 square feet for a 300-pound steer; 11 square feet for a 900-pound animal. Do not crowd.

Usually it is best to haul animals to market early in the morning.

Drive at moderate speed; avoid quick and sharp turns.

Drive the animals quietly down the chute and into the pens.—C. E. WRIGHT.

policy of managing territories for the benefit of the home government without recognition of the preferred right of the inhabitants, as demonstrated in Asia, he was by inference paying tribute to the American land policy, which has set up a new beacon of hope for peoples of every clime and color.

"So I hope, when you read or hear self-styled conservationists basing their arguments on the major premise that the public domain belongs to 'all the people of all the United States,' you will recognize that they are advocates of an outmoded policy and understand little of the American land policy and its workings. I hope you will see those high sounding words are merely a plausible bit of sophistry, pleasing to the ears of land-hungry people thousands of miles away from the public lands.

The Era of Conservation

The era of conservation took hold of the federal government under the aegis of the inspired leadership of Gifford Pinchot and Theodore Roosevelt, when the national forests were created in 1905, but unfortunately because it was imposed on the West from the top down, it never got widespread cooperation or become very effective.

The era of conservation took hold of the range stockmen when the federal grazing districts were established in 1934 and an indispensable and responsible part of the conservation program was allotted to the men who occupy and use the public land. They profit the most if it increases in value and they suffer the most if it deteriorates; and they are in the best position to practice conservation with actions and not mere words.

What Range Stockmen Want

1. The range stockmen want a right to graze that part of the public domain which is chiefly, and in most cases only, valuable as grazing land. I say a right to graze and not a revocable privilege to graze, because rights are the stuff free nations do not fear, and privileges are the symbols of the omnipotent state which we all abhor.

Is there anything unfair or dangerous about that?

Those who seek timber, minerals, coal, or oil on the public lands, if they comply with the law, get a preferential right to develop and own such resources. Why should stockmen as a class be viewed with any more suspicion than lumbermen, miners and oil men?

2. They want a right which is not subject to redistribution in the discretion of any government official. If grazing rights are distributable at the will of an official, then the new holder of the right is also subject to arbitrary cancellation of his right and there can be no stabilization, which is the first requirement for good use of any land. Who could properly manage any business or take good care of his business property, if he could never own or possess it more than a year or two at a time?

Some might ask why the government itself does not go into the livestock bus-

iness and graze its own lands. One answer to that is that our government does not incline towards socialistic agricultural production. Another answer is that almost none of the federal pastures provide year-around grazing and if the government wished to use them for livestock it would have to buy out or condemn the pastures and hay land now owned or leased by the 40,000 range stockmen who now complement the use of the public lands with their own private properties.

Summary and Conclusion

The range stockmen who own and developed the private properties bordering on the federal pasture lands of the West and who have integrated those properties and their operations with seasonal grazing on those public lands now come before the American public and make four requests:

1. That the merits of their cause be examined in an impartial manner and be not prejudiced by the distorted and inflammatory statements which are already being circulated to distract attention from the facts.

2. That the American people think a long time before they abandon their time-honored policy of using the public domain to build up and stabilize local economy.

3. That the idea of real conservation of natural resources is primarily the concern and job of federal officials and that they should assume an attitude of "Papa knows best" toward the local inhabitants should be abandoned as already shown to be ineffective, and

4. That the opportunity be given for range stockmen to have a responsible part in the administration and conservation of the federal range.

When that day comes as it will, then and then only will federal, state and local agencies and individual stockmen be fighting shoulder to shoulder in this battle to preserve our resources for future generations.



"YOU'RE paying for the suit. YOU have to wear it. YOU PICK IT OUT. I'm only coming along to make sure it's something I like."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Washington Notes

The Senate Approved extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for two years, to June 12, 1953. House action was expected shortly. Provisions of the bill include a "peril point" clause, under which the Tariff Commission recommends to the President limits below which import duties on items cannot be cut without injuring domestic industry. An "escape clause" provides for ending or modifying industry-threatening concessions. On agricultural products, immediate Commission and Presidential action is provided for on perishable items. Also provided is withdrawal of concessions to Communist areas.

USDA officials gave indication last month that ceiling prices on meat other than beef may be expected. This came with the announcement that the federal grading service is undertaking meat inspection for slaughterers not only on beef, but on veal, calf, lamb and mutton as well.

The government has imposed price ceilings of \$3.35 a pound on fine raw apparel wool and \$4.13 on such wool that has been scoured and combed. OPS officials stated these prices are 9 to 12 per cent below the highest levels of the Dec. 18-Jan. 25 base period of the general price freeze; they are 21 per cent lower than in the first week of April. Intent of the ceilings was relief for woolen mills from a cost squeeze on raw material.

Federal meat grading service is being extended in line with requirements of OPS Distribution Regulation 2, under which meat must be federally graded after May 7, the USDA announced last month. The entire grading program under this regulation has been assigned to the USDA. . . . The Agriculture Department also announced that, effective Apr. 23, grading fees charged for the federal meat grading service were increased from \$3 to \$3.60 per hour.

In mid-May farm operators and assistants were added to the list of critical occupations by the Labor Department. The list is issued as a guide in selecting manpower for the armed services and is made available to local Selective Service boards to aid them in determining who should be deferred from military service.

WSB farm wage ruling puts ceiling at \$225 a month or 95 cents an hour, minus perquisites, for farm labor; \$195 with house furnished; \$175 with board and room. If you paid less in 1950 you may pay 10 per cent over 95 cents an hour. Pay increases may go beyond these levels if they do not exceed 10 per cent of top wage paid in 1950.

"BEST 300" ANGUS SALES

192 Bonded Bulls—all fertility tested and sold with money-back guarantee as sure breeders.

108 Heifers—sold with money-back guarantee of complete satisfaction.

300 TOPS WILL SELL FROM OUR 800-COW REGISTERED HERD

Ranch Auctions
Brush, Colo. Oct. 22
Lusk, Wyo. Nov. 1
Sacramento, Cal. Dec. 12

Consignments
Greeley, Colo. Sept. 29
Douglas, Wyo. Oct. 31
Ogden, Utah Nov. 13
Madera, Cal. Dec. 10

Private Treaty
Additional bulls at the ranch after August 1.



WYOMING ANGUS RANCH

*America's largest registered herd.
Where the little buyer gets a big welcome.*

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RICE Polled Hereford BULLS

win prizes and they also produce calves on the range that command a premium on the market. We invite you to come and look them over.



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KANSAS CITY, MO.	SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	OGDEN, UTAH

Days Like These Are Here Again!



(Picture courtesy Record Stockman)

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June, 195

MISSOURI OR BUST

(Continued from Page 11)

sheer agony. His next mount was not much better.

On the next to the last lap Aubrey had a fast horse, a gallant fellow who gave his all to his master. The rider put him through, sparing neither himself nor the horse, in the vain hope of making up the time he had lost on the last two laps. The plucky little Frenchman swayed in his saddle but he never thought of quitting. The horse, his strength almost spent, staggered on. A few miles out of Council Grove the animal dropped dead. (According to some authorities the horse fell dead 25 miles out of Council Grove.) Aubrey shouldered his saddle and, throwing the bridle over his arm, trudged into Council Grove where a fresh mount was awaiting him.

FRANCIS Xavier Aubrey had 150 miles ahead of him and he had lost precious time by this delay. He was to lose even more, for the enthusiastic populace hung on his stirrups, walking with him to the edge of the prairie. Finally, however, he got off.

'Sacre!' muttered the exasperated Frenchman, speeding up. "At least twenty minutes have we wasted. Al-lons!" he shouted. And his mount, although prairie-bred and not understanding one word of French, stretched out to his task.

The big bronc's long leaps fairly ate up the miles, but they had not gone far before they ran into a heavy rain which chilled both horse and man to the bone. They bowed their heads against the weather and kept doggedly on.

Shortly after noon on the eighth day, Aubrey arrived in Independence. The crowd met him on the edge of the prairie and escorted him into town. In front of the Jones House they lifted him off his exhausted horse and carried him into the hotel and propped him up against the bar. However, when they discovered he was sound asleep a friend took him upstairs and put him to bed. Aubrey slept the clock around twice, awaking about two in the morning ravenously hungry. He routed out the cook, who prepared a man-sized meal to which the Frenchman did full justice.

BACK in Santa Fe at the end of the season, he and the other freighters swaggered up to La Fonda. They had had a good season, so they had money to spend and time to kill.

"Viva, Frank," shouted the bartender, hurrying over to serve them. "Always in a hurry, is Frank. So he wins."

"You bet he won. Made it in seven days and ten hours," shouted Aubrey's jubilant freighters. "That's a record for you, 768 miles in seven days and ten hours."

"Pretty good time," agreed a Mexican official, judiciously sipping his liquor.

"Pretty good!" yelled a grizzled mule whacker, indignantly.

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**THE ONLY COWBOY PANTS
WITH ALL THESE FEATURES:**



- 11 Ounce Cowboy Denim!
- Branded Cowhide Label!
- Sanforized Shrink! Shrinkage Less Than 1%
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Boys' sizes made of 8 oz. Sanforized Denim.

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CASTRATOR For Calves



Thumb Pushes Rings Off Here

Steel Release Ring -- Holds Four Rubber Rings.

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Pat. Pending Finger Curved Handle

Ring On Scrotum

The most scientific method for castrating calves -- because there is no blood loss, no weight loss, less chance of infection, no broken cords, no stiffness. It is humane. Calves can be moved immediately. New applicator has large opening for scrotum to enter. Release ring holds 4 special rubber rings at one time. Four calves can be castrated before re-loading release ring. No moving parts to wear out -- no rubber ring fractures. Easy and fast to operate! Used by veterinarians and large ranchers. A flip of the thumb releases ring in place. Easily carried in pocket. Ring stops circulation, scrotum withers and drops off leaving a clean smooth operation.

Price of M-T Castrator
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Price of Special Rubber Rings:	
25 Rings - \$.50	250 Rings - \$4.00
50 Rings - 1.00	500 Rings - 7.00
100 Rings - 1.80	1000 Rings - 12.00

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Registered:
Heifers--Bulls, all ages
Cross Breeds:
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The most practical instrument produced for the cattle industry in years, and the only one of its kind in the World. We will be glad to mail you a circular. Write for it today.

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MONEY-MAKING BEAR CLAWS — MAKE 'EM YOUR FIRST CHOICE AND YOU'LL COME BACK FOR MORE.

BEAR CLAW

MRS. J. C. MORRILL, Owner
R. E. LEONE, Manager
DAYTON, WYOMING



**REGISTERED
HEREFORDS
ARABIAN HORSES**

RANCH

READ THE PRODUCER ADS — THEY'RE NEWS, TOO!

"Why, no one can beat that time—not even old Frank here," growled a companion; "No, siree!"

Francis Xavier Aubrey slowly turned, glass in hand. He looked at the official, then at his freighter and said quietly, "I can beat it. I'll make the run in six days next time."

But of course he didn't. He made it in five days and nineteen hours, thereby setting an all-time record and winning at least \$15,000 on the two races.

World Meat Output Sets Record in 1950

In 1950 more meat was produced in the world than ever before in history, and 1951, the USDA believes, will establish a new record. Output of the principal livestock countries, excluding the Far East, is estimated at 72.5 billion pounds—an increase of 5 per cent over the revised 1949 estimate, and 6 per cent above the 1934-38 pre-war average. Pork production rose sharply, beef moderately, thus more than offsetting a drop in lamb and mutton. Strong demand kept prices high and encouraged expanded breeding. Largest gains were reported for Europe and the Soviet Union, though output of meat was still below pre-war levels there. Minor increases were reported in North America and the Middle East.

1950 Farm Meat Output Near Record Level

The country's farm production of meat animals in 1950 amounted to 42.9 billion pounds, 5 per cent above the 1949 production of 40.9 billion pounds but 8 per cent smaller than the record high of 46.6 billion pounds in 1943, the BAE reports. It was 9 per cent above the 1939-48 average and the second-highest since records began in 1909. Production of cattle and calves was the largest on record, estimated at 20.6 billion pounds; in 1949 it was 19.4 billion pounds. A large calf crop and marketing of both cattle and calves at record high average weights is taken to be the main reason for the increased output.

Farm Mortgage Debt Shown

The USDA announced last month that the farm real estate mortgage debt rose 8 per cent during 1950, as compared with 6 per cent in 1949, 5 per cent in 1948 and 2 per cent in 1947 and 1946. Farmers' non-real estate debt (excluding non-recourse crop loans of the CCC) increased about 15 per cent last year. The debt secured by farm real estate mortgages on Jan. 1, 1951, is estimated at 5.8 billion dollars by the BAE. This is 54 per cent of the record debt on Jan. 1, 1923, although 12 states have a higher farm-mortgage debt this year than in 1923. The year 1946 showed the highest total since 1913. This past year, the BAE estimates, 60 per cent of all farm sales were credit-financed.

Water—Or Your Life

"Water—Or Your Life," by Arthur H. Carhart, is a well written 300-page volume dealing with the nation's water supplies and covering everything from the water supply of the city of New York, reclamation and pollution, to the more recent cloud seeding experiments. The publisher's blurb on the jacket proclaims the author to be a leader in the conservation field. The accompanying biographical sketch, however, would not indicate that his experience would necessarily qualify him as an authority—so that the reader can but conclude that the work is no more than the conclusions of a layman. There is no bibliography, nor does the author give credit to his sources, excepting in a few instances, by footnote or otherwise.

Mr. Carhart takes the Reclamation Bureau to task for some of its activities and comments upon the wasteful expenditure of funds on projects which may not be self-liquidating. There are some who will take issue with him on many of his conclusions. For instance, he states that the proposed dams in the Dinosaur National Monument will destroy geologic and scenic values in that area. Authorities in Utah have stated that no geologic or scientific values will be impaired and the recreational facilities will be improved by the construction of these lakes. However, no one will quarrel with the author over the advisability of permitting the Reclamation Bureau to establish a precedent of setting up projects within the boundaries of the national parks.

It is unfortunate that the author is so blinded by his well known antipathy to the livestock industry that his chapter on grazing presents such a distorted view. His charge that grazing is largely the cause of erosion is contrary to the statements of many agronomists and ecologists as well as historical records. He shows a lack of knowledge of the fundamentals of range livestock production economics in his attempt to arrive at the value of forage lands and gives the reader the impression that those who use public lands for supplementary grazing are getting a bargain at the expense of stockmen who own their own pastures—which is not the case. He fails to understand, apparently, that values have a natural way of reaching an economic level—and are not arbitrarily established. His comparative figures as to the value of meat animal production, recreation and other economic activities are purely conjectural and not according to available facts. He decries the dictatorial abuses of bureaucracy and yet he would clothe the U.S. Forest Service with autocratic powers which he would deny other bureaus.

The author would have done conservation more of a favor if he had approached his subject with less bias and if he had documented his work. There are many practical authorities whose findings he could have included

which would have made the book appear to be less one-sided. While the book should give many people cause for thought, it will mislead many sincere people in eastern states who are interested in conservation. (Publisher, Lippincott, N. Y.; price \$3.50.)—F. H. SINCLAIR.

NEW FORD FILM OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN

The new Ford Motor Company film release, "An American Cowboy," is an excellent production that depicts the life of the present-day cowboy, his duties and his life on a modern cattle ranch. It was filmed on the Roberson Hereford Ranch at Gunnison, Colo.

Neckyoke

Jones

Says:



Accordin' to the news, ceilin' prices isn't goin' to be put on rattelsnake meat. My ol' pardner, Greasewood, thinks this ain't right—because it will prevent the proleteryariat from gittin' their stewed sidewinder. Folks back east thinks a friggersee of rattler is a right tasty dish—but I reckon they pull off the rattels an' eat 'em seperit. Frawgs legs is also not goin' to be rolled back an' fish eggs kin go higher'n all gitout an' Mister De Salley won't give a whoop. Them is all top chuck—but a T-Bone has got to be brung down because it ain't supposen to be a luksury.

Greasewood sez he hearn the roll back is goin' to cost the stockman clost to a billyun dollars. It is also goin' to cost the storekeepers in states where livestock is growed the same amount — because the cash registers don't ring when no money goes into 'em. It will also cost the facktries an' laborin' men that amount of money back east—makin' the thing the billyun dollars would buy. That is goin' to make black market beef seem awful high.

Mebbe we are loco because we can't figger it all out. The price on meat is rolled back—and' the same day the packin' house workers git a boost in pay—which is supposen to give consumers cheaper meat. We ain't got no slide rule—so we can't figger it out. Which ever way it goes it will come outen the producer's pockit an' he'll still have to fork over income tax. You kin scalp a feller but onct or twict and soon you'll run outen hair.

One thing is surprisin': for the first time stockmen an' ol' John L. Lewis is lookin' down the same gun barrel. Ol' John sez all controls should be thowed in the crik. Mebbe he has been eatin' rattelsnake meat!—F.H.S.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

RANGE SALES

Country transactions were very limited or at a standstill. In Colorado one sale of 700 choice yearling steers was reported in eastern part of state at \$31.50, fall delivery, weight 750 by then; same string had \$35 bid some time ago.

Fort Worth reports contracting dull.

Billings reported one string of 150 Hereford short yearling steers, immediate delivery, \$37.

In central California valleys a few loads mostly good grass slaughter steers were reported at \$33 to \$33.50 and a few loads mostly good grass heifers, some off Ladino clover, at \$31 to \$32, immediate and early delivery. Allowable shrink from 1 to 4%. Scattered deals in California for good feeder steers at \$31.50 to \$32 and some asking prices up to \$33 for immediate delivery. A few loads good and choice mixed stock calves sold at \$36.50 to \$37 without shrink.

In Montana 100 good light short yearlings were contracted at \$36.50, immediate delivery. Scattered sales in past two or three weeks had been at \$35 to \$36 in intermountain area.

In south central Washington a sprinkling of good and choice warmed-up and shortfed 700-to 800-pound yearling steers changed hands at \$31 to \$34 but many replacement buyers had in mind around \$30 to \$32 for such cattle.

In the States' Hoppers

FLORIDA: Florida State Cattlemen's Association directors have had a committee before the state legislature's livestock group to argue in favor of retaining the state livestock sanitary board in its present form. A bill before the house would in effect have eliminated the sanitary board as self-regulating so that it would serve under the commissioner of agriculture. The cattlemen feel that a multi-million industry should not be in the control of one man.

OREGON: A new law there gives any state or federal agency the right to round up horses running at large on lands controlled by that agency, after publishing notice prior to roundup. Unbranded horses may be disposed of; recorded brand owners are notified of any of their horses involved; horses carrying unrecorded brands are considered abandoned unless brand is recognized by inspector.

OKLAHOMA: A bill given final passage in May and sent to the governor for signature provides that anyone who knowingly places upon any livestock a mark or brand registered by another with the state department of agriculture shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

GENERAL: Bills providing for more stringent penalties for violation of truck weight laws have been enacted by the legislatures of at least 10 states thus far this year and are pending in eight other states, a survey discloses. Comparatively few major changes in truck size and weight limits have been enacted by state legislatures of the country

so far in 1951, despite consideration given numerous proposals on the issue.

NEW BLM MAGAZINE

The Bureau of Land Management is beginning publication of a new quarterly, semi-technical in nature, featuring articles, pictures and short items on the objects and methods of public land management.

REALTY VALUES UP

The USDA reported last month that farm real estate values went up 14 per cent during the year ending April 1, to reach the highest level in history. The increases were attributed to strong national inflationary forces and prospects of higher farm income. Current

land values were 93 per cent above the 1912-14 average and 9 per cent above the previous peak (Nov. 1948). The only state showing a drop (5 per cent) was Maine—probably because of low potato prices and consequent lower farm income. There continue to be more buyers in the market than land for sale, and most reporters polled expected farm values to go still higher.

IDAHO ASSOCIATION SETS 1951 BEEF TOUR

The fourth annual beef and range tour of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association is scheduled for Aug. 21-25. It will start at Gannett and wind up at Montana State College. Many of the participants are then expected to take in Yellowstone or other national parks in Montana and Canada before returning to their homes.

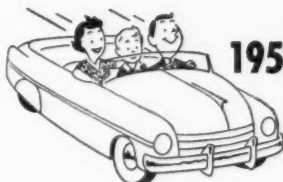
Colorado host to nation's cattlemen

JUNE 26 & 27

1951 COLORADO HEREFORD TOUR

BIGGEST AND BEST EVER

Interest packed, educational and friendly

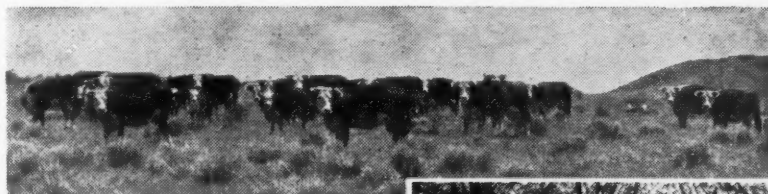


You will see and study under ideal conditions:

- 1 The great concentrated Hereford industry of northeastern Colorado
- 2 Cattle from over 30 registered herds
- 3 Ten notable breeding ranches
- 4 Finest irrigated pasture in our land, operating for practical beef production
- 5 Four great feedlots, including America's largest
- 6 USDA Dry Land Field Station, with special program of high interest
- 7 Fine exhibit by Quarter Horse breeders
- 8 Four big shows of assembled Herefords

Virtually all on main highways

Tour starts Tuesday with 6:45 breakfast and Hereford show at Fair Grounds in Holyoke. Tour housed Tuesday night in Brush & Ft. Morgan. Tour ends Wednesday afternoon in Yuma.



Scene at Fulscher Herefords, a first morning stop.

FOR RESERVATIONS—ACT NOW!

Night of June 25 at Holyoke, write Glen I. Lewis, Holyoke.

Night of June 26 at Brush, write Bob Amen, Brush Livestock Co., Brush, Colo.

Sponsored by
Colorado Hereford Association
Tom B. Field, president
Max Fulscher, Holyoke, tour chairman



Part of 600 lunching at Banning-Lewis Ranch on 1950 tour.

SALES

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THORP HEREFORD FARMS

All Star Sale ★ ★ Britton, S. Dak.

PROMINENT PERSONALITIES TO TELL "WHY HEREFORDS"

A novel round-table discussion, in which each panel member will tell "Why I Am a Hereford Breeder," is a feature of the program of the National Hereford Congress, scheduled for Salina, Kan., June 12-13. Included in the panel will be Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado, purebred Hereford breeder at Gunnison, Colo.; Roy Turner, immediate past governor of Oklahoma and producer of purebred Herefords on his ranch at Sulphur, Okla., and Dr. E. L. Scott, president of the American Hereford Association and owner of Suncrest Hereford Ranches at Phoenix and Springerville, Ariz.

TRIPLE U HEREFORD SALE SETS \$1,038 AVERAGE

At Gettysburg, S. D., the Triple U Hereford Ranch sale held May 10 showed an average of \$1,038 on 115 head sold, with 85 bulls averaging \$1,214 and 30 females \$540. The top bull brought \$4,700.

BRAHMAN ASSOCIATION REPORTS YEAR'S GROWTH

The membership committee of the American Brahman Breeders Association reported at a quarterly meeting of the

organization's board of directors last month that total membership of the association is now 1,506, representing 30 states and 12 foreign countries. At the Houston meeting, presided over by President Henry O. Partin of Ocala, Fla., it was decided that the Imperial Eastern Brahman Show and Sale, held in Bartow each March, will be designated as the National Brahman Show and Sale in 1952.

NEW SPOKANE JUNIOR CHAMP

Grand champion of the 4-H division of the 16th annual Junior Livestock Show at Spokane, Wash., last month was a 980-pound Hereford steer named "Sir Loin," exhibited by 15-year-old Brooks Handford of Oakesdale, Wash. Junior Mark, sire of the champ, was purchased from Herb Chandler of Baker, Ore., to become the head herd bull on the farm of young Handford's parents.

COLORADO HEREFORD TOUR SET LATE IN JUNE

The 1951 Colorado Hereford Tour, sponsored by the Colorado Hereford Association, will take place June 26-27 in a locale enclosing the Hereford industry in northeastern Colorado, Holyoke, Sterling, Brush and Yuma. Around 30 herds will be visited and participants in the tour will see demonstrations on dry-

land and irrigated grass pasture lands and feedlots operations of the area. After breakfast and registration at the Fair Grounds in Holyoke, the cavalcade will start on its rounds, where the hosts will display their cattle and explain their breeding programs. A special showing of Quarter Horses is one of the features to be included at Sterling.



← Picture taken on 1950 Colorado Hereford Tour

NEW ANGUS FIGURES

Breeders of purebred Aberdeen-Angus recorded and transferred ownership on more cattle during the first half of the 1951 fiscal year than in any previous semi-annual period, according to the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association at Chicago. During the first six months 1,710 new registered herds were established; this is more than a 40 per cent increase in new herds as compared with the same period last year. Registrations of purebred Angus for the first six months numbered 84,623, as compared with 66,986 head a year ago—a 26 per cent gain. Transfers, totaling 64,319, rose 29 per cent.

MILKING SHORTHORNS AT \$1,053

Thirty-six selected females of the Milking Shorthorn breed brought in a total of \$37,900, for a \$1,053 average, at the All-Female Milking Shorthorn National Congress Sale in Springfield, Mo., Apr. 28. Animals were consigned from 11 states; the top animal sold for \$2,500, and the second-highest average in Milking Shorthorn history was set for a sale of this kind.

SHORTHORN NEWS

The American Shorthorn Breeders Association at Chicago announces its newest illustrated booklet, "Manual of Rules of Registry, Information," for both Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns has come off the presses and is ready for distribution. Free of charge on written request to the association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

* * *

For the second time in a row Ed Reser of Walla Walla, Wash., has taken the grand championship in the FFA division of the Spokane Junior Livestock Show, with a Shorthorn steer. The animal later sold for \$2.25 a pound, totaling a new show record of \$2,148.75 for its 995 pounds.

* * *

A new world-record sale price of \$10,000 has been paid for a Polled Shorthorn bull of American breeding and ownership. The two-year-old roan was bred and owned by A. G. Schubert of Hamilton, O., and Crystal Springs, Miss., and the buyer is Neal B. Killen of Stranraer, New South Wales, Australia.

SOUTHERN WYOMING HEREFORD SHOW, SALE

The Southern Wyoming Hereford Association Show and Sale will take place Oct. 18-19. The events will be held on the state university's campus, according to Tony Fellhauer, who is secretary of the group.

KANSAS HERDSMEN'S CONFERENCE

A program aimed at interest and information to breeders, herdsmen, assistant herdsmen and others interested in purebred beef cattle breeding, feeding, grooming and management is planned

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June, 1951

for the two-day Beef Cattle Herdsmen's Conference at Manhattan, Kan., June 4-5. Joint sponsors are the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State College, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, American Hereford, American Shorthorn, Kansas Hereford, Kansas Shorthorn, Kansas State Angus and Kansas Livestock associations.

BIG BRAHMAN DEAL MAKES NEWS

In one of the largest transactions involving Brahman cattle ever completed in the West, S. Paul Cornelius of Colville, Calif., recently arranged to take over around 350 head of breeding stock from Wayne H. Fisher of Blythe. Under terms of the deal, Mr. Cornelius will send about 500 head of crossbred feeder cattle to the Fisher ranch to be finished out there for marketing as beef at a later date.

IDAHO STATE GROUP LINES UP DATES FOR ITS FALL SALES

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association announces that its annual Twin Falls sale will be held this year on Oct. 20. The annual futurity event will be held Oct. 19 at Twin Falls. The Idaho Angus Breeders Association is also making plans to hold its sale there around the same time.

All cattle entered in the association's sales this fall must be bulls 14 months old on or before Oct. 1, and they must be owned and bred by the consignors.

The association's sale at Pocatello will take place Nov. 3, and that at Weiser on Dec. 1.

TWO HEREFORD OFFICIALS GOING TO LONDON MEETING

The two officials of the American Hereford Association shown here will represent the breed organization at a World Hereford Conference to be held in England in July. Dr. E. L. Scott,



Dr. Scott

Mr. Turner

president of the association and owner of the Suncrest Hereford Ranches at Phoenix and Springerville, Ariz., and Jack Turner, secretary of the association, will take part in discussions of vital problems and practices important to breeders of Hereford cattle throughout the world; the conference is scheduled as one of the features of the 1951 Festival of Britain.

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler **Baker, Oregon**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

RANCH SALE, OCTOBER 13, 1951

GRASS RANGE N BAR RANCH MONTANA

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

The sons of WHR Regality 24th and his son Regal Laurie are sensational. Top herd headers for sale at \$1,500 each. If you look you'll buy.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

THOUSANDS HIT HARD BY CONTROLS

Among individual cattlemen who have expressed themselves on the subject of the meat price rollback is Emmett L. Newell of Ola, Ida. Mr. Newell recently wrote to members of the Senate, the House and OPS, citing some of the reasons that such controls are impracticable. Mr. Newell has stated, "I am not against price stabilization, as I watched four years of inflation in China and know that it is something to fear. However, I do believe great care should be taken not to harm any large group of people, as this price rollback is going to do." The following is the letter addressed to the various government officials by the Idahoan:

It is my belief that there were some things which were not fully understood when the price rollback of meat was decided upon.

In the meat price rollback, which has been arrived at and ordered by Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle, there is one type of operator that apparently has not been taken into consideration: this is the producer who buys stocker cattle in the spring and fattens them on grass over a period of six or seven months, this being the length of time necessary to put on grass fat.

This type of operator, acting in line with the plea of federal government to produce more beef, and having faith that our government would stabilize prices at about the February, 1951, level, bought stocker cattle at the prevailing market price; namely, about 40 cents a pound for light stocker steers and 38 cents for stocker heifers, and

\$285 to \$300 per head for calvie cows.

This type of cattle, when fattened on grass, would not be a finished product, but would normally sell as feeders to be put on grain and finished. They necessarily would sell for several cents under finished cattle price.

Under normal circumstances, without the price rollback, these cattle would sell in the fall about 7 or 8 cents per pound under the price paid in the spring. This would let the producer out with a small profit above his operating cost, which would include taxes, interest, feed, labor and a normal death loss of about 3 per cent. The 7- or 8-cent drop between purchase price and selling price would be overcome by weight gained during grass season. Weight gained is usually 250 to 300 pounds per head.

Under the present order, the price rollback would reach its full proportions before this type of operator could have his cattle in shape to market. It is necessary under this type of operation to hold the cattle until they have attained the maximum gain in weight, in order to overcome the drop in selling price.

The price rollback of 10 per cent as ordered by Mr. DiSalle would not only wipe out all profit but also would actually result in serious loss to the producer.

There are thousands of men who operate under this system, and it is my opinion that in our state 50 per cent of the cattle fattened on grass are run under this kind of operation. A large proportion of these operators are money borrowers.



LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By Dorothy McDonald

Even though I knew the little house on the lease was just a pied a terre—a spot to rest our feet while we looked for a more permanent location—two movings in a year have left me shattered.

I don't know where I got this tendency to sit and vegetate, unless it's just a normal feminine attribute. My family were mining people, prone to gather up their possessions and gaily depart for new "diggin's" at a moment's notice. (The gaiety was always on the part of other members of the family; the emotional bruises of those sudden moves are still upon me!)

It's no mystery to me why our pioneer mothers crossed the plains with a straggly geranium or some other treasured "pot plant" cradled tenderly in their arms. For only now, when the first seeds and slips and plants from the old places are just beginning to bloom once more, do I feel a woman deep-rooted and secure again.

I wonder how many of our CowBelles will have their own stories—or their mother's or grandmother's stories—in Alice Marriot's forthcoming book, "Hell on Horses and Women?" It's to be a factual presentation of the lives and hardships of ranch wives, past and present. I can think of no one better suited to correlating this mass of material into an interesting narrative than Miss Marriot. Not only was she born on a ranch and understands ranch living, but—more important still—she's a sensitive and aware writer, able to take her readers deep into the hearts and lives of those people she writes about.

I've only recently finished reading her book, "Maria: The Potter of San Ildefonso." If you too have read it you know how well she made us see Maria, that strange strong Indian woman.

I hope to meet many of you, and your mothers, in this new book of Alice Marriot's

So much has been written about the Old West and its impact upon our fathers, but less has been done with the part women—and horses—played in its taming.

"Hell on horses and women" it undoubtedly was. And who's to deny it's still a hard and lonely life for many a ranch woman? But what other American wife nowadays can stand so steadfastly shoulder-to-shoulder with her menfolks, as did our pioneer mothers of old?

30

Not for us the pampered idle life of many city wives—but not for us, either, the sense of being left out of our husband's most absorbing interest—the way to make his living.

When we turn our hands to helping to corral the calves, or gathering the she-stock, or cleaning out a waterhole, don't we all think a little smugly, "Whatever would He do without me?" And it's a lovely thought; isn't it? Worth every bit of the sunburned nose and the aching back and the saddle-sores that go with it.

"Hell on horses and women?" Well, no doubt! But I think that even the horses, if they could talk, would join us in saying, "Even so . . . no matter how hard nor how lonely our lives may be . . . we're living. Not being turned out to pasture, idle, useless and unwanted!"

Letters from CowBelles have been conspicuous by their absence this month. And why not? On these first bright, busy days of early summer, who has time to spend setting words upon blank paper? But unless you write and tell me about yourselves, how can I keep seeing that you "Meet the Neighbors?"

Perhaps when scorching July days drive you all indoors again you will take time out to write. I hope so—I want to make these pages more and more your very own.

At Home On the Range

June is vacation time. For those of you young enough—and lucky enough—to have the children still at home, that means an extra-heavy run on the cooky

jar. Though why raids on the cooky jar are usually blamed on the small fry has always been a mystery to me! Did you ever notice, when you bake ginger-snaps or spicy molasses cookies, how many errands bring Himself indoors and past the pantry shelves that morning?

Since June is lemondade-and-cooky time, here are a couple of more or less unusual recipes to add to your cooky file. The Sandies, crisp and rich and bite-sized, are my own favorite. The Scotch Tea Squares, cut in tiny pieces, are just right to serve out under the apple trees the afternoon your dearest friend comes by to spend the day. And what is left—the recipe makes a big, big panful—cut in generous wedges and topped with a swirl of sweetened vanilla-flavored whipped cream, makes a wonderful dessert for the menfolks' dinner that evening.

SANDIES

6 tbsp. shortening (half butter is good)
3 tbsp. powdered sugar
1 cup pastry flour (or $\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour and 1 tbsp. cornstarch, sifted together twice)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts
1 tsp. vanilla
Few grains salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tsp. ice water—just enough to make the dough hold together.

Cream shortening, salt, sugar, and vanilla. Work in flour and nuts, adding a tiny amount of cold water if necessary. Form into balls about the size of a walnut, and bake in a slow oven, 300 degrees, about 30 minutes. While still slightly warm, roll in powdered sugar.

This is the recipe, but if you like them as well as I do you'll always double it!

SCOTCH TEA SQUARES

FILLING:
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups dates, chopped
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water
1 tbsp. each of lemon juice and brown sugar

Cook together to a paste. Cool while



New officers of the Boulder-Larimer CowBelles association elected at a meeting in Lyons, Colo., May 16. (L. to r.) Mesdames Willard Wells, secretary; Lee Powell, treasurer; Lyman Linger, president, and Richard Scates. Among subjects discussed were the constitution and by-laws for the state CowBelles organization.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

preparing
PASTRY:
1 cup short
if you use
1 cup sugar
1 tsp. salt
1 cup flour
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups r
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1950. The

June, 195

preparing the pastry.

PASTRY:

1 cup shortening (half butter anyhow—
if you use all butter it's twice as good)
1 cup sugar
1 tsp. salt
1 cup flour
2½ cups rolled oats, either "quick" or
"regular"

Cream butter and sugar, add salt,
flour and oats. Mix until it holds to-
gether. Spread half in bottom of un-
greased pan 12x8 inches. Cover with
cooked filling. Cover with balance of the
pastry. Bake 30 minutes at 325 degrees.
Cut in squares. These look and taste
rich and elaborate, but are really very
simple and wholesome.

May your cookie jar never be empty...
and may there always be someone in
your house to lift the lid and look inside,
in passing. That way, you see, you'll
know your house a HOME.

Good eating... and good evening to
you all. D. M.

CowBelle Notes

When the Cochise-Graham Cattle
Growers' Association met some weeks
ago at Willcox, Ariz., the CowBelles
used the occasion to engage in numerous
money-making activities which brought
in around \$3,000 to be used for the
benefit of Boys' Ranch.

The ladies of the Tulare County Cow-
Belles of California enjoyed two meet-
ings during May. The first was the reg-
ular luncheon meeting, held in the Social
Hall of the Congregational Church, Por-
terville, Calif. The main business was to
elect new directors and officers. The
three new directors are: Evelyn Beck,

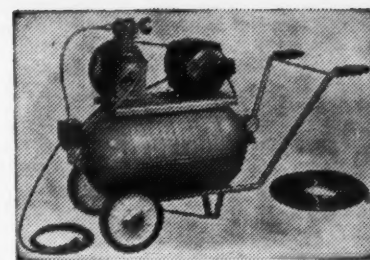
Delano; Marie Carlisle, Porterville; Eva
Morris, White River. New officers are:
Marie Carlisle, president; Claire Menne,
vice-president; Eva Morris, secretary-
treasurer. Evelyn Farnsworth, retiring
president, was given a vote of thanks for
her fine work during the past two years.

The second meeting was purely social.
Members of the CowBelles were invited
to a "get-acquainted" luncheon at the
home of Mrs. L. O. Cutler of rural
Visalia. Three large cowbells hanging by
the front gate announced arrival of
guests; miniature copper cowbell favors
decorated the long tables, and tinkled
merrily throughout the day.

Evelyn Farnsworth, the retiring presi-
dent, was presented with a large mah-
ogany lazy Susan by the association.
Tom Ruth of Woodlake gave a program
of magicians' tricks. Thirty-five mem-
bers were served lunch, and will long re-
member the Cutler's hospitality.—MER-
CEDES HINKEL, Public Relations.

Ladies attending the convention of the
Oregon Cattlemen's Association had a
separate program of their own, which
carried a clever little black-and-white
illustration on the cover, of a lady cow-
hand lending moral support from the top
rail of a corral. Inside, the activities
listed included assorted entertainment
features and speeches, a tea and a ban-
quet.

Montana's CowBelles, besides taking
their customary interest in the doings of
the 67th yearly gathering of the Mon-
tana Stockgrowers, had themselves an
exclusive luncheon of their own at the
Meadow Lark Country Club on the sec-
ond day of the three-day convention. The
occasion was planned courtesy of the
Great Falls Chamber of Commerce.



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★ **Phoenix, Arizona** ★

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

COVER PICTURE

Herefords on J. H. Burrell's ranch,
Salem, Ore. (Gifford Photo)

Letters To The Editor (Cont. from Page 4)

till Sept. 1, when he goes on full feed—
hay, grain and supplements—for a
period of 90 days; he is marketed Dec.
1. What chance has a producer got to
get out from under a quick deal like
that? I say, in all fairness to the pro-
ducer and the feeder who have a lot of
high priced beef in the making on hand,
this control shouldn't go into effect
until a later date—a much later date.—
O. K. Rogers, Idaho County, Ida.

FAMILY NEWS—In a few days I
head for LaGrande, Ore.; then on to
Portland and other points of interest,
with my cousins, Mr. and Mrs. B. H.
Dunbar—picking up Mrs. Messersmith
enroute. (She has been visiting in La-
Grande, where our daughter Betty, Mrs.
Lyle Rogers, has just presented us with
our 15th grandchild.) The Dunbars, of
Tyro, Kan., are members of the Amer-
ican National and were at Miami in
1950. They plan to go to Fort Worth

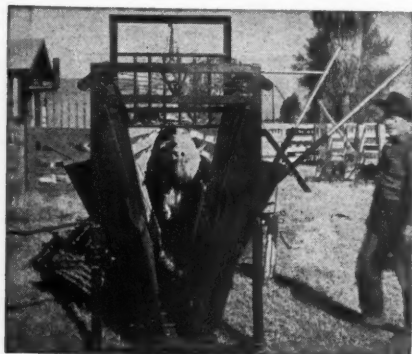
with us in 1952.—F. E. Messersmith,
Box Butte County, Nebr.

FROM 'CROSS THE SEA—Have re-
ceived your publicity material (and)
am sending copies to the members of
our Imported Meat Trades Special Com-
mittee, which is the body interesting
itself in public relations for the meat
trade in this country and the return of
the business to private hands. You can
imagine it makes our mouths water to
read advertisements designed to in-
crease the consumption of meat, whereas
here we cannot buy for our homes more
than 10d. (roughly, a quarter's worth)
each a week. The little piece of beef I
took home last weekend for my wife
and myself was certainly tasty—in fact,
quite a good sample of English beef—
but it provided us with only four mod-
erate helpings. In other words, two
meals and the meat is over for the
week. Do you wonder that we in the
business who recall the days of plenty
before the war want to see the business
out of the hands of the government and
in the hands of the merchants who
understand it?—H. G. Garrett, London,
E. C. 1, England.

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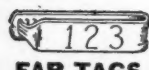
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On Meat Controls

(Continued from Page 9)

will consume about 11 per cent of all corn fed to livestock of all types and classes." In the same paragraph he states, "Cattle get the bulk of their feed from range and pasture." Granting that these statements are correct and are well known in the industry, it seems rather remarkable that Secretary Brannan would give his approval to a rollback on prices which, it is generally conceded, will cause a reduction in beef production. Certainly, it would be far better to allow meat production to increase in the field where the use of concentrated feeds is the lightest and where the bulk of the weight is secured from grass or forage of one kind or another.

Effect on Production

There has been an immediate psychological effect on producers and feeders generally, the result of which will be to discourage production and feeding. The immediate effect is more pronounced on the feeder but it will be reflected by him to the producer. The feeder has been put in a squeeze and those with cattle bought within the past six months face serious losses. This is also true with regard to range and pasture operators who have gone into business in the past few years with high-priced land and relatively high-cost base herds.

A further deterrent to maintaining production and one which we fear will actually result in further decreases is the fact that no assurance has been given by Administrator DiSalle that there will not be further rollbacks. If they can do it once, they can do it twice. Even if such assurances were given it would have little effect in restoring confidence to the country because repeatedly during recent months, as rumors of rollbacks emanated from Washington, both Eric Johnston of ESA and Mr. DiSalle of OPS have denied in letters written to leading congressmen that any rollbacks were contemplated beyond the level of the prices in effect when the freeze order was established late in January. The suspense thus hanging over the entire industry will necessarily affect the operations of even those who have been long established and whose plant investment for operations and operating costs are on a much lower basis than those who have gone into the business recently.

Attached hereto you will find copies of telegrams from Senators Butler of Nebraska, Johnson of Colorado and Millikin of Colorado, telling of conversations with officials of OPS or OES relative to the rollback rumors which flooded the country early in March; also an excerpt from a letter written by Administrator Eric Johnston to Senator Millikin, and a quotation from a radio address made by Mr. Johnston on Mar. 9, referred to in the letter.

Effect on Consumers

The publicity which accompanied the

release of the OPS regulations on cattle and beef certainly were designed to lead the consumers to believe that the main purpose of the rollback was to lower the price of beef. Now it develops that the first rollback which went into effect May 20 and which applied to all the difference grades of cattle and lowered prices considerably below even the bottom of the price range during the freeze period, was intended to go to the distributors even though it certainly appears that no such reduction of live animal prices is necessary to bring cattle prices and beef prices into adjustment. The reflected live cattle prices for the Commercial and Utility grades are clearly out of line—they will be costly to range producers generally and particularly in the South where large numbers of these grades are produced. Not only that, but effective May 14, there was a substantial advance in beef prices at retail, amounting in some instances—according to press reports—to as much as 10 or 12 per cent. Unfortunately, the bulk of this advance seems to be in the lower price cuts such as chuck pot roast, plate, etc., so that in such areas even after the two rollbacks of Aug. 1 and Oct. 1, it is entirely possible that meat prices at retail will be higher than they were before these ruinous reduction orders were issued. It seems unbelievable that in this country an order could be issued taking approximately \$700,000,000 from a great industry with no appreciable benefit to the consumers of their product. I cannot avoid the impression that such a rollback is equivalent to confiscation of property. Feeders with their yards currently full of cattle will know just what I mean in this regard.

It seems certain that these orders within a comparatively short time will bring rationing and the consumers will be far worse off under the price control program than they were before the freeze order was issued in January.

History Repeating Itself

I think you all remember the situation that developed under OPA when receipts of cattle through normal channels of trade dwindled month by month



3-10

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"Tell me about yourself, Mr. Higgins. Do YOU think I'm attractive?"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

as the black larger and volume.

Figures show general inspection March, June 1947:

January
March
June
September

Note the slaughter in 1946 which control order. The 1947 figures to normal short that what happened the lines stores in the bare show when it came odds and e

The Market

If there clear with that the f mote produ the opposi ket is one are consta of the diff the differ wholesale simply do price setup days, it c

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We are situation next few will be c cattle fr ranges an to avoid day the s a function partment surrende lished a volume. pose of h fashion i ket. Mr. to anxio the quot to preve prediction be made plished b break in

Under thing th ducers a uation i market day by traders the new

June, 1

as the black market operators took a larger and larger share of the total volume.

Figures show the slaughter under federal inspection of cattle for January, March, June and September in 1946 and 1947:

	1946	1947
January	1,012,000	1,403,000
March	904,000	1,229,000
June	451,000	1,207,000
September	360,000	1,407,000

Note the sharp decrease in such slaughter in the summer and fall of 1946 which forced the lifting of price control orders in October of that year. The 1947 figures reflect the restoration to normal conditions. Is our memory so short that we have already forgotten what happened prior to October, 1946—the lines of people waiting at retail stores in the big cities to buy meat, the bare showcases that confronted them when it came their turn to look over the odds and ends that were left?

The Market Situation

If there is anything that is crystal clear with regard to this matter, it is that the fixing of prices does not promote production. Instead, it has exactly the opposite effect. The livestock market is one that changes every day. There are constant fluctuations between prices of the different grades of cattle and of the different grades of beef in the wholesale markets. Such an operation simply does not lend itself to the fixed price setup and, as demonstrated in OPA days, it cannot be made to work.

Under these conditions a rollback in live animal prices coincident with a rollup of meat prices will put the industry sharply out of balance and will result in increasing the confusion in which it is now involved.

We are gravely concerned over the situation facing the industry in the next few months. Unquestionably there will be considerable liquidation both of cattle from the feedlots and from the ranges and pastures, particularly in time to avoid the rollback on Aug. 1, yet today the slaughter quotas issued by OPS, a function which I understand the Department of Agriculture has unwisely surrendered to that agency, are established at 90 per cent of last year's volume. It seems clear that the purpose of holding these quotas down in this fashion is to force a break in the market. Mr. DiSalle has stated in response to anxious inquiries on this point that the quotas will be adjusted if necessary to prevent undue hardship, but it is my prediction that no such adjustments will be made until the quotas have accomplished the desired purpose of forcing a break in the market.

Under the circumstances, the only thing that can save the livestock producers and feeders from a disastrous situation is the development of the black market which apparently is increasing day by day at this writing. Old-time traders at the central markets speak of the new faces among the buyers.

Discrimination

We maintain that it is rank discrimination to attempt to roll cattle prices back to pre-Korean War levels. We find at the very time that the DiSalle orders were being issued, ESA Administrator Eric Johnston was announcing that he had found a way to pierce the ceiling which he himself had imposed upon labor, based on a maximum increase of 10 per cent over wages paid in January 1950.

One rule is applied to the cattle industry, which has borne the brunt of the price rollbacks to date, with cattle, beef, hides, tallow and soap all hit, while another rule is applied to labor.

Subsidies

Our organization, and I think practically every individual member thereof, is strongly opposed to the use of subsidies as a means of holding prices down or as an incentive to production. The figures I have presented indicate that the consumer has not had to increase the percentage of his income which it takes to buy his meat and there is no excuse on that point for subsidizing his purchases. We think the damaging inflationary effect by payment of subsidies would far outweigh any possible advantages that might be cited in their favor.

Furthermore, their use, as has been proposed recently in connection with the price control program, appears to us to be a side door or back door method of bringing the Brannan farm plan into operation.

Livestock and Meat Industry Program

The livestock and meat industry has for several months been studying what can be done to increase production of meat and at the same time to combat the trend toward inflation. We are promoting a program for increased production and this program is going to be given wide publicity throughout the entire country. In connection therewith we advocate the following five points as essential:

1. Restrictions on expansion of money supply;
2. Strict economy by government, thereby setting an example for business and individuals;
3. Pay-as-we-go-taxation;
4. Limitations on consumer credit;
5. Encouragement of individual savings.

Therefore, in view of the facts submitted in this statement, we strongly recommend that Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, under which price and wage stabilization programs are developed, be not continued after June 30, 1951. In the case of cattle and beef it is already evident that price ceilings can no more be policed now than in the days of the OPA. In all sincerity, we believe that the continuation of the price ceilings on cattle and beef will prove to be a real calamity, will disrupt production, will actually cost the consumers large sums of money in-



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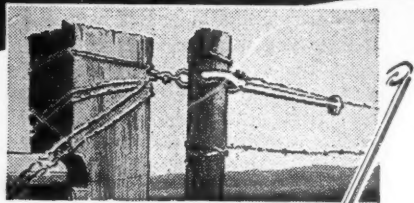
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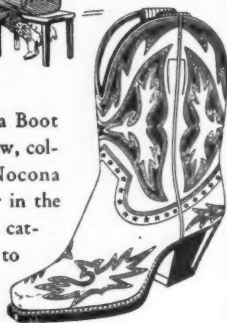
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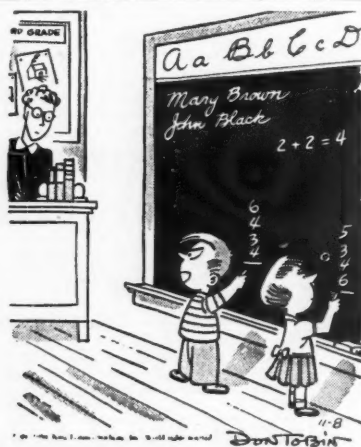


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"What do you think I am—an electronic brain?"

stead of lowering their costs, and, if long continued, will do damage to the industry that it will take years to overcome.

Exhibits Filed

(Cost-of-production figures estimated by Mont H. Saunderson, well-known economist, for 1951 from past ranching studies and from trends in costs and investments were submitted as were cost figures taken from the books of Rancher Paul Hummel of Boulder, Colo.—Ed.)

Letters and telegrams submitted are reproduced below:

March 12, 1951

Honorable Eugene D. Millikin
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MILLIKIN:

Mr. Casey called to my attention late last week a letter from you containing excerpts from a telegram urging you to contact me and "protest any rollback on cattle prices while wages are being advanced." As you recall, this wire advised you of a "rumor" that we planned as of Mar. 7 to roll back cattle prices \$4 to \$6 a hundred under a "concession" I was supposed to have made to labor.

No livestock order was issued on Mar. 7 of course, and, although one is "in the works," it will probably not be ready for some time. Details of its provision are still being worked out, and before any order is issued it will be fully and thoroughly reviewed at all levels in the agency. Furthermore, it is our intention to consult with an Industry Advisory Committee on this matter and obtain the full benefit of their background and knowledge in this very complex field.

In a broadcast over the CBS network Friday night I outlined some of the problems involved in any rollback of prices, and tried to make clear that I have no intention of ordering rollbacks which would destroy businesses, bankrupt farms or throw people out of work merely for the sake of a rollback. I mentioned particularly some of the factors in regard to meat. Since those comments are relevant to the subject of your letter, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of the text of that broadcast, and call your attention particularly to page 6.

ERIC JOHNSTON,
Administrator

Excerpt from radio address made by Eric Johnston, Administrator, Economic Stabilization Agency, on March 9, 1951:

If these orders went out, I'm sure that all of us who like steak . . . or need a new suit or new coat . . . would cheer the announcement.

You'd cheer if the order didn't threaten to destroy your business; or threaten you with the loss of your farm. You might applaud that rollback if it didn't wipe out your job or cut your wage or salary back so far you couldn't meet installments on your car or the mortgage payments on your home.

Think about it that way. For that's what could happen if we arbitrarily shoved down the price of meat or suits or anything else to last year's figures when production costs—and wages—were lower too.

Would you want us to do that? Would you want us to tailspin the economy in trying to stabilize it?

You might still cheer a rollback order such as that if you could really get the steak you like or the suit you want. But the chances are you couldn't.

They'd disappear from your butcher's counter and from the racks in your clothing stores. You might find plenty of beef, yes. Plenty of beef in the black market . . .

And all at fantastic bootleg prices. I don't think you'd like that . . .

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WASHINGTON DC
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AMERICAN NATIONAL
CATTLEMENS ASSOC
COOPER BLDG DVR

HAVE TALKED WITH JOSEPH CASEY, SPECIALIST WITH ERIC JOHNSTON, WHO TELLS ME THERE IS NO PRESENT BASIS FOR RUMORS OUTLINED YOUR WIRE STOP HE SAYS THEY ARE PREPARING MATERIAL FOR PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE HAVING TO DO WITH PRICE CONTROLS BUT THAT THERE IS NOTHING IN IT SO FAR AS ROLLBACKS OF CATTLE ARE CONCERNED SEMICOLON THAT SINCE THERE IS NO OFFICIAL CONSIDERATION OF CATTLE ROLLBACKS THERE IS NO CONSIDERATION OF THAT KIND AS TO EFFECTIVE RATE OR AS TO AMOUNT OF ROLLBACK

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UNABLE TO CONTACT HUTSON
BUT ERICSON CLAIMS NO
ROLLBACK UNDER THE BASE
PERIOD WHICH IS NOT MUCH
UNDER PRESENT LEVEL

HUGH BUTLER USS NEB



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"—Now, then, page 4, problem 6. What answer does YOUR dad get for that one?"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

State Representatives Testify

CUSHMAN RADEBAUGH OF ORLANDO, president of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association, and Sylvan Friedman of Natchez, former president of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association and a vice president of the American National, read statements before the House Committee of Agriculture last month in connection with the hearings on meat controls. Previously, President Loren Bamert had testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (Mr. Bamert's statement is carried in this issue), and Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, with a statement similar to that of Mr. Bamert.

Mr. Radebaugh told the congressmen, "I am what is known as a range cattle producer, selling calves from 400 to 525 pounds in weight in the fall of the year to stocker-buyers . . . (Our) calves and cattle go on wheat pastures for a period and are then either sold as grass-fattened animals or sold to the feeder-buyers . . . On May 12, a state directors' meeting of the association was held at Kissimmee, Fla., at which one to three representatives were present from each cattle producing county in our state. Since the present price control regulation has been announced, more than half of all the stocker-buyers have left our markets and it appears that we will lose the larger part of such buyers prior to Aug. 1. A canvass of the producers shows that a large majority plan on selling everything possible prior to Aug. 1, which would include calves weighing from 250 pounds up and breeding herds of cows, down to the point where only operation expenses and a small income will be realized from this period on.

Production Cost Trebled

"Within the last few years our production costs have been more than trebled in our state. This is straight across the board from labor to the machinery, fertilizer and other materials used. In order to produce good cattle and obtain the increased weight which the government has asked us to put on prior to marketing, it is necessary to clear land and establish permanent, improved pastures. This cost at the present time will average \$50 per acre. Land prices have increased on an average of about 800 per cent.

"We feel that the regulation effective May 20 is very discriminatory against the range cattle producer of the South. Most of our cattle fall below the Good grade and the wide spreads granted under the order take off value very sharply on the lower grades which, coupled with the increased operating expenses detailed above, constitutes a real threat to the further development of this important industry in our state. I feel sure that the three rollbacks against cattle between now and Oct. 1 will undo the work of the last decade in building

up our cattle industry.

"The immediate effect will be drastically to decrease the tonnage of meat produced in our state because calves will be marketed from slightly over 200 pounds in weight when ordinarily these calves would be held until they attained a weight of better than 400 pounds. There will also be a decrease in calves produced for the next year as the breeding herds are decreased through sale and liquidation."

Mr. Friedman explained at the hearings that he has been a pasture cattle operator for 14 years. "Ordinarily," he stated, "We sell 400-pound calves, and such calves as I last sold last fall brought from 32 to 35 cents. At the present, time under the new regulation effective May 20, I do not believe these calves would be permitted to sell above \$27.30, which is the maximum price for Commercial grade cattle, and the poor end would go down into Utility at a maximum price of \$21.80. When you consider that on top of this reduction there are two 4½ per cent reductions to follow Aug. 1 and Oct. 1, respectively, you have to take off almost 10 per cent from the prices mentioned above. This is assuming that the rollbacks on Aug. 1 and Oct. 1 will be evenly distributed across the board instead of showing discrimination against the lower grades, the kind of cattle that are generally handled in the range areas of the South, as has been the case in the order effective May 20.

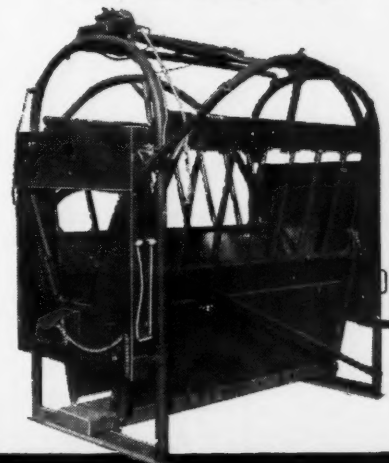
May Not Be the Last

"I am mindful of the fact, too, that there is no assurance that this is the end of the rollbacks. I understand that Mr. DiSalle was questioned on this point and refused to give any assurances. I am not sure how valuable such assurances would be even if given, because his office and the Office of Economic Stabilization, headed by Eric Johnston, have repeatedly stated that no rollbacks were contemplated which would lower prices more than necessary to compensate for the advance in cattle prices since the freeze order was established late in January.

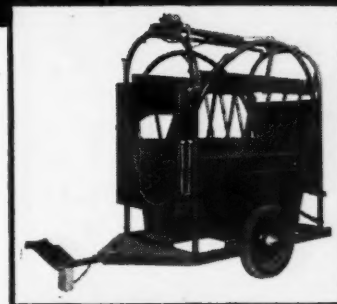
"The immediate effect of these orders will be to cause many of our stockmen to sell their calves early this summer in order to avoid the Aug. 1 rollback and this, of course, will be at the expense of tonnage for the summer. . . . As to future production, these continued rollbacks will make it difficult, if not impossible, for new operators to go into the business. Their costs of operation are not being rolled back and you cannot take it out of the operators at both ends without affecting future production of beef. As a matter of fact, some of the people who have gone into the cattle business recently, with high priced land and high priced base herds, will undoubtedly be forced to liquidate . . ."



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Personal Mention

Dr. LaRoy Noyes has been appointed co-director of the Joint Mexican-U. S. Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. He succeeds General Harry H. Johnson, whose resignation became effective May 1. Dr. Noyes has been in charge of technical phases of the program since June 1, 1947, first as assistant co-director and, since July, 1948, as associate co-director. He is a native of Arkansas and has a degree in veterinary medicine from Kansas State Agricultural College.

Carl W. Herzman, county agricultural agent at Denver, has left the Extension Service to take over as farm reporter at the city's radio station KLZ while **Lowell Watts** answers a recall to service with the air force.

L. R. Houck of the Triple U Ranch near Gettysburg, S. D., has set up a perpetual Hereford heifer breeding project for the FFA club of Potter County. The five-year program provides for gifts of heifers to outstanding boys, on condition they raise the heifers, give their first calves to the FFA and show them at the county fair. (Mr. Houck is an executive committeeman of the American National.)

On May 10 several thousand farmers and agricultural leaders from Georgia and Florida were present at ceremonies marking the start of production in the Ralston Purina's newest mill at Macon, Ga. **Donald Danforth**, president of the company, stated that "The steady and consistent growth in the South of all agricultural developments has been evident for some time. This mill is Purina's expression of confidence in the future of the southern livestock and poultry industries."



Alice Marriott, noted authoress who is now doing research work on the forthcoming American National book, "It's Hell on Horses and Women." Miss Marriott, who has written four best sellers, has begun her tour of the ranch homes of women whose stories will be featured in the book, and plans to attend the Nebraska Stock Growers Association meeting in South Sioux City this month.

Willard Simms, editor of the Record Stockman at Denver, was named "Outstanding Graduate in Journalism" last month by the University of Colorado College of Journalism. The citation declared that under Mr. Simms, reporting in the weekly is "accurate, authoritative and complete." His editorials were described as "vigorous, but (with) a fairness that has earned the respect of opponents." Some of the subjects in which these qualities have been apparent were the battles over the Forest Service's grazing policies; OPA's black-market-creating meat controls; the sound industrial development of the West.

Except for four years of military service during World War II, Mr. Simms has been associated with the newspaper since 1934, rising through various posts to his present position.

Clarke A. Anderson has been named to head a newly created section of range revegetation and improvement within the division of range management, Rocky Mountain region of the U. S. Forest Service. Mr. Anderson has been with the service more than 20 years.

In California, **Paul W. Stathem**, supervisor of Sequoia National Forest with headquarters at Porterville, is transferring this month to the information and education division of the U. S. Forest Service regional headquarters in San Francisco. **Jack J. McNutt**, assistant supervisor of Angeles National Forest with headquarters at Los Angeles, will be promoted to the Sequoia supervisorship.

Rex Messersmith, first vice-president of the American National Junior Association, and a student at Nebraska University, has recently been tapped for the Innocents society, which recognizes top scholarship and leadership in campus activities.

Del and Winnie Lichtenberg have sold their Win-Del ranches in Colorado and are moving to the Valley Garden Ranch at Ennis, Mont.

DEATHS

Earl Evans: Mr. Evans, member of a prominent cattle-growing family in Arizona, and himself very active most of his life in the industry of the state, succumbed to a heart attack early last month.

Lloyd Cavness: The son of the late Tom Cavness and Mrs. Cavness, widely known cattle people of Arizona, died in an auto accident early last month. He was the secretary of the state livestock sanitary board.

Alfred M. Collins: The former owner of the famous Baca Grant Ranch in Colorado's San Luis Valley passed away May 17 at his farm near Fort Collins, where he had retired a year ago after disposing of the huge Hereford ranch.

Mr. Collins was a Philadelphian who came to the West almost 25 years ago to convert the family-owned property at Fort Garland, Colo., from a losing mining venture to a phenomenally successful cattle operation.



June 13-16—Convention, Colorado Cattlemen's Association, Walsenburg.
June 14-16—Convention, Nebraska Stock Growers Association, South Sioux City, Nebr.
June 15-16—17th annual convention and ranch tour, Osage County Cattlemen's Assn., Pawhuska, Okla.
June 25-26—Western States Brand Conference, Billings, Montana.
Oct. 6-13—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
Jan. 6, 1952—Executive committee meeting, American National Cattlemen's Association, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Jan. 7-9—55th ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, FORT WORTH, TEX.
Jan. 11-19—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(New York)	May 22, 1951	May 19, 1950*
Beef—Prime		\$58.70-60.95	\$
Beef—Choice		56.70-58.95	48.00-49.75
Beef—Good		54.70-56.95	45.50-47.50
Beef—Comm.		49.70-51.95	
Cow—Commercial		49.70-51.95	38.00-39.50
Veal—Prime		58.00-62.00	
Veal—Choice		56.00-59.00	45.00-48.00
Veal—Good		54.00-58.00	42.00-45.00
Lamb—Choice		56.00-63.00	48.00-53.00
Ewe—Comm.			25.00-27.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.		43.00-50.00	46.00-48.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	May 22, 1951	May 22, 1950*
Steers—Prime	\$37.25-40.25	\$
Steers—Choice	35.00-38.50	29.50-33.00
Steers—Good	32.50-35.75	28.00-30.50
Steers—Comm.	29.00-33.00	25.50-28.00
Vealers—Ch.-Pr.	37.00-38.00	
Vealers—Cm.-Gd.	32.00-47.00	29.00-31.00
Calves—Ch.-Pr.	33.00-38.00	
Calves—Cm.-Gd.	29.00-34.00	28.00-30.00
F.&S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	32.00-38.50	26.00-30.00
F.&S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	26.00-32.50	21.50-26.50
Hogs (180-240 lbs.)	21.50-22.10	20.00-20.25
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	34.00-35.50	24.50-26.50
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	16.50-19.00	9.50-12.50

(*) The 1950 column uses the old grade designations. Under new federal grade standards for carcasses, Prime is combination of previous Prime and Choice; Choice is former Good; Good is top half of former Commercial; Commercial is remainder of former Commercial.

In slaughter animals, similar change has been made, except that in animal grading the term Medium is used instead of Commercial.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In thousands of pounds)	Apr. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 30	5-Yr.
		1951	1951	1950	Avg.
Frozen Beef	100,976	120,762	79,392	112,975	
Cured Beef	10,158	10,496	11,480	10,074	
Total Pork	643,037	648,384	541,955	493,561	
Lamb, Mutton	5,221	7,727	8,440	10,078	
Lard & Rend.					
Pork Fat	76,833	78,352	108,105	116,813	
Total Poultry	147,410	192,913	167,000	174,943	

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In Thousands)	April, 1951	April, 1950	10 mos. to Apr. '51	10 mos. to Apr. '50
		894	406	4,989	657
		959	494	4,316	834
		51,107	4,541	49,949	9,259
		10,966	5,253	47,272	10,285

GOOD ADVICE

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June, 1951

THE MONTH'S MARKETS

(Continued from Page 13)

on in producing areas where owners are not inclined to talk price at this time because prospective buyers are insisting on big price cuts and producers are not in the mood to drop down too much from what they have been receiving.

Compared with a month ago, stocker and feeder cattle at Chicago were generally \$1 to \$2 lower, but calves were quoted at least \$3 off. Somewhat similar declines have been registered at other points, resulting in a decreasing supply. This brought about some increased inquiry at the close.

While many of the younger cattle sold in producing areas earlier in the year for future delivery at \$33 to \$35, some of these have long since been taken by the new owners. Others will be delivered from August to October and these undoubtedly will lose money for the feeders. Now many are talking \$25 to \$28 for the best cattle, everything depending upon age.

Good to choice feeder steers at Chicago sold at \$32 to \$35.50 and dairy type kinds went at \$24 to \$26.75. Any number of choice feeders at other markets sold at \$36 and higher, short yearlings even passing \$37.50 at some points. Little heifers frequently made \$33 to \$34.25 and short yearlings early brought bigger prices but on late days fairly good kinds were available at \$31.50 to \$32.50. No cows have been going to the country. Best calves are still selling above \$40 and buyers continue to take 100-to 200-pound offerings at \$45 and higher.

Hog Price Roundup

Hog prices fluctuated severely and frequently and there was an improved shipping demand, particularly on every break. Quality is not up to the standard of a few months ago as more medium hogs are putting in an appearance. Higher lard prices have helped the market for heavy hogs although such offerings still sell at a discount.

Closing prices for butchers at Chicago were generally 25 to 50 cents higher than a month ago while sows were mainly unchanged. The top was \$22.15 on the high day but there were many selling below \$21.50 on various sessions during the month, though some on the close made \$22 at a time when \$21.65 was considered the practical top. Most sows under 450 pounds finished at \$18.50 to \$19.75.

First Lambs In

First Idaho spring lambs showed up at Chicago and Denver but those at the latter market were forwarded and those at the former point graded choice and prime and scored \$37. The supply of sheep and lambs all over the country was seasonably light and the end of the old crop woolled lamb season is be-

hind us. Current receipts consist chiefly of shorn lambs and spring lambs as aged ewes, mostly shorn, have been in light supply.

Marketing of spring lambs from Arizona and California were earlier than last year but elsewhere marketing has been delayed. Development of lambs in the Southwest was retarded but lambs were in good condition in the Northwest though dry weather in April retarded feed growth. Texas reported conditions below last year.

Lamb prices broke evenly during the past month and final sales were around \$1.50 to \$2 lower on old crop woolled offerings and shorn showed mostly \$1 decline. Spring lambs lost \$2 to \$3. Sheep were largely unchanged. Although woolled slaughter lambs reached \$39, there were none late above \$37. Clipped lambs topped at \$34.50 and many sold at \$32 to \$34. Native spring lambs sold up to \$38 but the bulk good to choice cleared at \$35 down at the close. Woolled ewes reached \$22.50 but the bulk sold at \$22 down. Most shorn ewes went at \$16.50 to \$18.50 but best scored \$18.75 and finally there was severe discrimination against extremely heavy offerings.

Eight Corn Belt states reported an inmovement of 157,000 sheep and lambs during April, up 60,000 from a year ago. Currently, there is little going on in producing states on feeder lambs and at the markets very few are available although the present inquiry is light. Many prospective buyers have dropped their bids below \$32 whereas early in the season many feeder lambs for fall delivery were under contract at \$35.

Animal Agriculture Subject of Meeting

The first annual conference of the National Institute of Animal Agriculture was held some weeks ago at Purdue University to explore the possibilities of further improving the American diet by the better use of our primary agriculture production and through an expanded animal agriculture. It was brought out that such an expanding program strengthens our entire national economy by (1) improving the human diet through converting fibrous and bulky feeds such as grains, grass and forage into high-protein food upon which the national strength and stamina is dependent; (2) providing a more flexible and elastic base (through poultry and livestock production) which will guarantee an adequate food supply as well as such important services as marketing, processing, transporting and many phases of industrial activity; (3) wisely using and building a productive soil.

Many diverse interests were represented at the meeting, which present plans call to be held again next year at Purdue, Ithaca, N. Y. Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, attended.



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Lady, an Angus cow who apparently believes in mass production, has been building a herd by herself on an Illinois farm. In the past 10 years, Lady has had 19 calves and all but one came in pairs. The 11-year-old cow may have set a record for twin bovine births.
— JOHN DUDLEY



Livestock operators on the Northern Great Plains can forestall some of the worst effects of drouth by conservative stocking, sound range management practices and special adjustments during drouth periods, according to a bulletin just issued by the USDA. This is Circular No. 865, "Managing Northern Great Plains Ranges to Minimize Effects of Drouth," which summarizes results of a range experiment at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station near Miles City, Mont.

The subtitle on the dust jacket of a little book called "Grandad and I" states that it is the "Memories of a pioneer and his grandson, told by the grandson, John Leakey." Florence Fenley has written the book in which Mr. Leakey tells the story of a young man who became a frontiersman in Texas before the Civil War and lived through times of Indian raids and pioneer brotherhood in the Frio Canyon above Uvalde. The text and pictures of the little volume will be like a breath of the old days to readers who remember those days for themselves and also to the younger generation. (Price, \$3.50; order from John Leakey, Leakey, Texas.)

The new fourth edition of the book "Breeding and Improvement of Farm Animals" has just been brought out by McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. The rancher-cattlemán will find in the book simply written data on when to breed; factors of heredity, causes of sterility; artificial insemination (advantages, disadvantages, methods), etc. The price is \$7.

Marion Clawson, director of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of Interior, is the author of a new book, "Uncle Sam's Acres," which is the story of the nation's public lands. The book defines the part played by Uncle Sam as landlord, explains the uses to which the lands have been put and describes their administration. Published by Dodd, Mead & Company at \$5.

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